



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EducT 758.66.826



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

THE GIFT OF

Miss Ellen Lang Wentworth
of Exeter, New Hampshire

tm



3 2044 081 501 827







A
GRAMMATICAL ANALYZER;

OR, THE

DERIVATION AND DEFINITION OF WORDS,

WITH THEIR

GRAMMATICAL CLASSIFICATION.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

BY

W. J. TENNEY.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
1866.

Edue T758.66.826

MAY 12 1941

ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by

D. APPLETON & CO.,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

PREFACE.

THE object of this work is briefly as follows :

1. To make students acquainted with the principles upon which our language is formed.
2. To render them ready in the use of words.
3. To make them familiar with their full signification and grammatical classification.
4. To aid them in becoming accurate in spelling.

It is intended that each exercise should be written out in full. First, the radical word, with its signification; then each derivative, with its signification, modified according as it belongs to the class of nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. The pupil thus becomes familiar with the appearance of the word as written, he learns the letters which are variable in a family of derivative words, and is required to exercise his mind in analyzing and comparing their signification; thus tending to make him a master of language, while promoting the logical development of his mental powers.

All the modifications which a root undergoes by the addition of suffixes are grouped together, forming a family of words in Part I. The further modifications which it undergoes, by the use of prefixes as well as suffixes, are grouped together in Part II., and the final modifications of the root, by the union with another root, forming com-

pound words, are presented in Part III. It is hoped that the principles of the language are so clearly set forth that after progress in the exercises the pupil will be able to give the simple and precise signification of any word, whether formed by the addition of suffixes to the root, or the addition of prefixes and suffixes, or other roots.

No effort has been made to present the history of words, tracing them from the most remote root through all changes of English, as it was not practicable or necessary in a work of this limited extent.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—SUFFIXES.

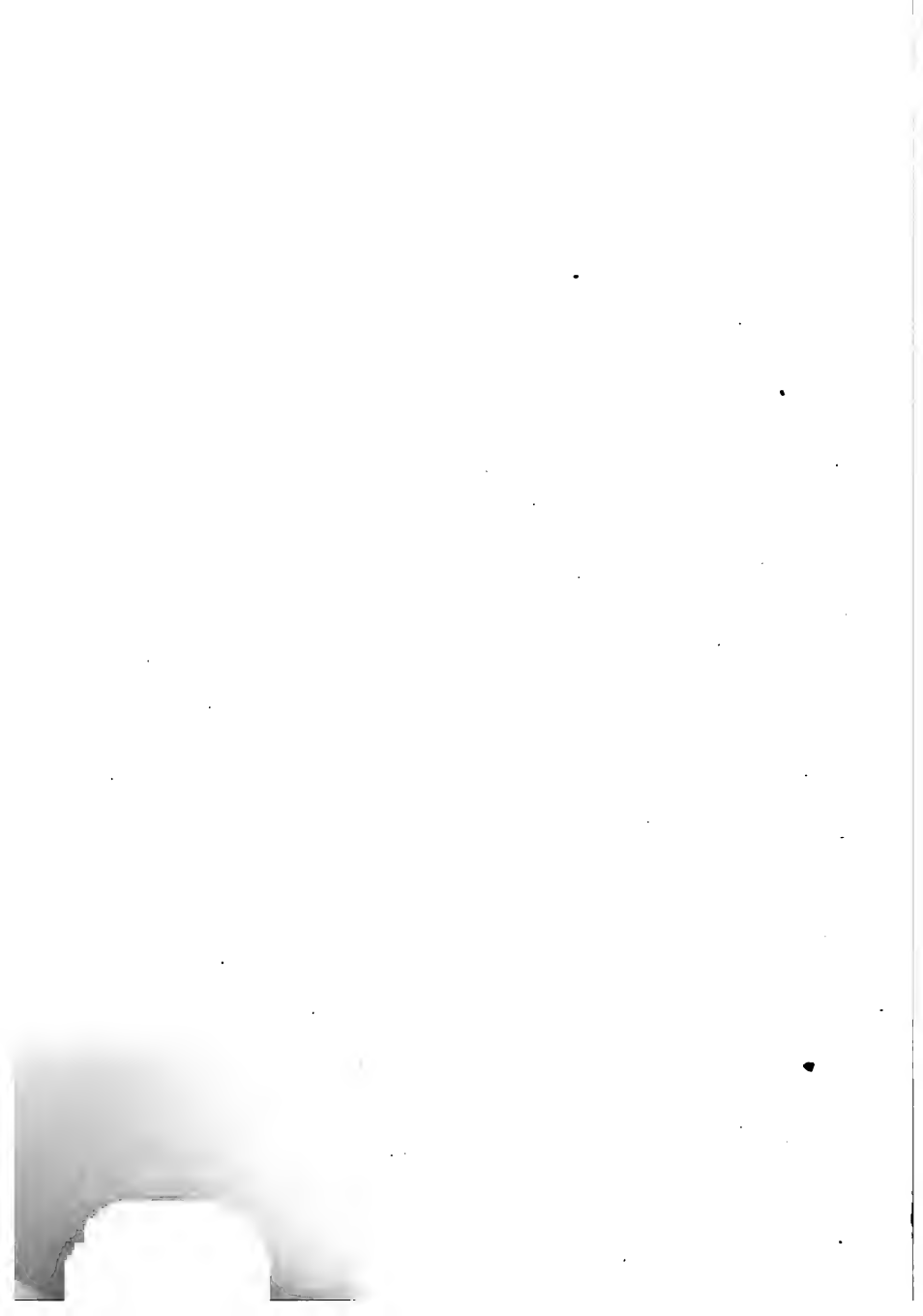
	Page
SECTION I. Language,	1
SECTION II. Words, Symbols of Ideas,	1
SECTION III. Modifications of Words,	2
SECTION IV. Grammatical Classification of Words,	3
SECTION V. Rules Governing the Addition of Suffixes,	7
SECTION VI. Simple Suffixes Classified,	9
SECTION VII. Signification of Suffixes,	11
SECTION VIII. Application of Principles, and Examples in which the Root is a Verb,	20
SECTION IX. Examples in which the Root is a Noun,	48
SECTION X. Examples in which the Root is an Adjective,	67
SECTION XI. Examples in which the Root has no Synonym,	86

PART II.—PREFIXES.

SECTION I. Prefixes, and their Derivation and Signification,	108
SECTION II. Rules for the Formation of Words with Prefixes,	112
SECTION III. Compound Prefixes,	112
SECTION IV. Modification of Derivatives by Prefixes,	113
SECTION V. Prefixes from the Anglo-Saxon Language,	114
SECTION VI. Prefixes from the Latin Language,	123
SECTION VII. Prefixes from the Greek Language,	190

PART III.—COMPOUND WORDS.

SECTION I. Compound words of Anglo-Saxon origin, :	210
SECTION II. Compound Words of Latin origin,	212
SECTION III. Compound Words of Greek origin,	219



THE GRAMMATICAL ANALYZER.

SECTION I.

LANGUAGE is the medium by which we make known our ideas to each other.

It consists of certain sounds of the voice, which represent the ideas we wish to express. This is called spoken language.

These sounds of the voice are also represented by written letters formed into words. This is called written language.

Thus an idea is represented either by a spoken or written word. A man who cannot write expresses an idea by a spoken word; but a dumb man expresses the same idea by writing the word. A word is, therefore, a sensible representation of an idea of the mind.

SECTION II.

As words merely represent ideas, all their modifications and variations must correspond with the changes in the original idea of the mind which they represent.

Thus the word *boy* is a symbol or representation of the idea of the person in the mind. But the word *boyish* represents a quality of the original idea. This is a change from the original idea itself.

The word *boyishly* represents a still further change, which is expressed also by the words—after the manner of a boy. So the word

skate represents a lifeless object. But the words *skating*, *skated*, represent the idea of motion or activity united with this object.

The word representing or expressing the original idea of the mind is called the *radical* word. Its changes or modifications are the same as the changes of the original idea in the mind. That is, *derivative* words represent the changes in the mind of the original idea expressed by the *radical* word. Thus, the radical word *boy* expresses the original idea of the mind. But the derivative word *boyish* expresses a change of that idea. The derivative word *boyishly* expresses a further change of the original idea; and the derivative word *boyishness* expresses a still greater change.

Writers on Grammar have divided all words, as regards their meaning, or sense, into a certain number of classes. There are four of these classes under which every derivative word and its primitive will be found,* viz.: the noun, adjective, verb, and adverb.

Whatever, therefore, may be the original idea of the mind, or radical word representing it, all modifications of it will come under one of these classes. That is, all derivative words are either nouns, adjectives, verbs, or adverbs.

Words are divided into three classes as respects their formation, viz.: Primitive, or Radical; Derivative; and Compound.

A Primitive, or Radical word,† is the one which expresses the original idea.

A Derivative word is one which expresses a change or modification of the original idea: as *bookish*, *bodily*, *badness*, *answerable*, &c.

A Compound word is one that expresses the idea formed by the union of other ideas: as *pen*, *man*—*penman*; *horse*, *man*—*horseman*.

SECTION III.

The formation of a word is dependent upon the sense which it is intended to convey; or, rather, it is dependent on the idea it is de-

* There are one or two exceptions in the language. These only serve to show the correctness of the rule, as *of*, *off*.

† All words are considered as radicals in this treatise which are not formed from any other in the English language.

signed to express. All the modifications of the radical word are made by putting one or more syllables before or after it. Thus, the root *see* becomes *foresee*; *run*, *overrun*; and *hold*, *uphold*, by placing a syllable before the root. And *run* becomes *running*; *truth*, *truthful*; *right*, *righteous*, by placing a syllable after the root.

The syllable or particle before the root is called a *prefix*; that placed after the root is called a *suffix*.

Modifications in the mind of the original idea or root are represented and expressed by ourselves to each other by prefixing or affixing certain particles or syllables to the root, or radical word, which represents the original idea.

What is the distinction between a prefix and a suffix; or why is a prefix used in one case instead of a suffix, and in another instance a suffix used instead of a prefix?

Suffixes are added to all roots or radical words when the object is to express any modification in itself of the original idea, or of the object represented by the root.

The prefix is attached to the radical word when the object is to express any relation or condition of the original idea as respects other ideas; or, in other words, when the design is to express any relation of the object represented by the root, as it respects other objects. Thus: *firm*, *firmly*, *firmness*, are instances of suffixes; but *confirm*, *infirm*, *affirm*, are instances of prefixes.

SECTION IV.

Prefixes will be treated in the latter part of this work. We shall first consider suffixes.

Derivatives are not formed from all radicals. From some there are many derivatives; from others, few; and from others, none.

Whatsoever may be the class of words to which the root belongs, its modifications by suffixes will form words belonging to the other classes. Some one of these again is modified by suffixes, and forms words belonging to other classes. Thus, *beauty*, a noun, becomes *beauteous*—an adjective, *beauteously*—an adverb, and *beauteousness*—a noun; also *beautiful*—an adjective, and *beautifulness*—a noun, etc.

Hence, when the root is a noun, a suffix expressive of quality forms a word that is an adjective; a suffix expressive of action forms a word that is a verb; a suffix expressive of manner forms a word that is an adverb; and a further suffix expressive of state or condition forms, again, a noun.

There are many words to which more than one suffix is added, thus forming what are called compound suffixes.

The following are examples of suffixes:

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
BLOOD	y less	ily lessly		iness	<i>Red fluid in the body.</i>
APE	ish	ishly	ing, ed	ishness	<i>Kind of monkey.</i>
BEAM	less		ing, ed		<i>Ray of light.</i>
BIGOT	ed	edly		ry	<i>A blind zealot.</i>
BLUE	ish	ly		ness	<i>A color.</i>

<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Abstr.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Substantive.</i>			
ABATE	ment	er				<i>To lessen.</i>
AIL	ment			ing		<i>To trouble.</i>
ANSWER	ableness	er		able	ably	<i>To speak in return.</i>
ALLOW	ance					<i>To grant.</i>
	ableness			able	ably	
BAKE	ing	er	ery			<i>To cook in an oven.</i>

Thus all the suffixes in the column of *adjectives* convey or express the idea of some *quality* or *circumstance* of the root; all those in the column of *adverbs* convey the idea of manner or resemblance relative to the root; and all those in the column of *nouns abstract* express the state of being; those under *nouns personal* express the person that; those under *nouns substantive* express an object conceived; those in the column of *verbs* express action or motion imparted to the root.

[The young student may pass over the following pages in smaller type.]

In the first instance, the word *blood* has the letter *y* annexed to it as a suffix, and it becomes *bloody*. The idea represented by the word *blood* is that of a red fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of man and animals. But the idea expressed by the word *bloody* is that this red fluid is attached to some object, as: a *bloody* cloth—a cloth stained with blood; a *bloody* hand—a hand marked

or spotted with blood. In these instances the object is matter or substance altered or modified by the spot or stain of the red fluid. The sense of quality is more apparent in the expression, a *bloody* deed. Here the deed is qualified by a peculiar meaning given to the word *bloody* when used with the word *deed*. In the next instance, *ape*, the suffix *ish* added makes the word *apish*, an adjective, which is a word denoting a quality—as an *apish* fellow.

Let the suffix *ly* be annexed to the word *apish*, and it becomes *apishly*. The idea is again changed, and signifies after the manner of, or the quality of an ape; thus, he acts *apishly*. This word is of the class of adverbs, and signifies the quality generally. The distinction between it and the word *apish* is best seen in the definition of adjectives and adverbs. An adjective is added to a substantive to qualify it; an adverb qualifies a verb or adjective, etc., but is not joined with or added to it. The expression, he acts *apish*, would be understood the same as the expression, he acts *apishly*. But the former would not be a correct expression, as the adjective qualifies the verb, and thus performs the office of the adverb. The distinction is apparent in these two expressions—he *apish* acts; he acts *apish*.

If to the word *apish* the suffix *ness* is added, it becomes *apishness*. The quality expressed by the word *apish* now has an abstract existence, the idea of which is expressed by the word *apishness*. It belongs to the class of words known as nouns. Thus we have:

<i>Noun.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Abstract Noun.</i>
ape	ish	ishly	ishness

The root signifies an animal, and expresses the idea of the mind. This idea appears under a modified form in the mind, which is expressed by the word *apish*. It appears again under another modified form, which is expressed by the word *apishly*. One of the modified forms of the idea again appears in the mind under a modified form, and is expressed by the word *apishness*. This is the history of the idea represented by the word *ape*. It has undergone no further changes in the mind. The suffixes which have been used are *ish*, *ishly*, *ishness*. They express quality and existence. All radical words which undergo a change are, therefore, modified by suffixes expressing quality and existence.

Again, take the radical word *book*, which designates an object, and is classed as a noun:

<i>Noun.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Noun.</i>
Book	ish	ishly	ishness
	ful		
	less		

When the suffix *ish* is added to the word *book*, it expresses a quality, as a *book-*

ish youth. Let the suffix *ly* be annexed to the word *bookish* and it becomes *bookishly*. The modified form of the radical idea is again changed, and signifies the manner or quality generally; thus—he is *bookishly* inclined; being the manner in which the inclination leans. The word in this form belongs to the class of adverbs. The idea expressed by the word *bookish* is still further modified. This modification is expressed by adding the suffix *ness*—thus, *bookishness*. This signification of the adjective *bookish* is made an abstract existence, and this change is expressed by the noun *bookishness*.

There are two other suffixes which belong to the word *book*—thus, *bookful*, *bookless*. Each expresses the idea of quantity, more or less, and when added to a root the combination expresses a quality of the radical idea; thus—*bookless*, without books. It is sometimes used to signify unlearned—as a *bookless* youth. *Bookful* should strictly be the opposite of *bookless*, but use has varied its signification.

These are the modifications of the idea expressed by the word *book*. The suffixes which have been used are *ish*, *ishly*, *ishness*, *ful*, *less*.

Again, the radical word *bounty*, which belongs to the class of nouns, and represents an idea of existence, is, by suffixes, thus modified :

Noun.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.
BOUNTY	bounteous bountiful	bounteously bountifully	bounteousness bountifulness

When the suffix *ous* is added to the word *bounty*, it expresses a quality—as the *bounteous* supply. Let the suffix *ly* be added to the word *bounteous*, and it becomes *bounteously*. Thus the modified form of the radical idea is again changed, and signifies the manner or quality generally. Thus: we are *bounteously* dealt with; being the manner in which, etc. The word in this form belongs to the class of adverbs. The idea expressed by the word *bounteous* is still further modified, which is expressed by adding the suffix *ness*; thus, *bounteousness*. The idea represented by the adjective *bounteous* is modified by having reality or existence assigned to it, and is expressed by the word *bounteousness*. The same remarks are applicable to the suffixes *ful*, *fully*, and *fulness*, by which are formed the words *bountiful*, *bountifully*, *bountifulness*.

In this instance it will be seen that the suffix *ous* is used to express the same modification of the radical idea as the suffix *ish* in the former instance. Thus—*book*, *bookish*; *bounty*, *bounteous*. Both express a quality of the original idea. The question may be asked, why the same suffix is not used in both cases. Doubtless the same suffix would be used in both if ours was a rude language, but cultivation has produced smooth and easy expressions instead of rough and harsh ones; the word *bounteous*, with all the vowels forming its suffix, is a more agree-

able utterance than the hissing sounds of *bountyish*. The natural desire for euphony, or soft and pleasant sounds, has exercised great influence in the formation of words. This leads us to a consideration of the changes which have been made in the letters by adding the suffixes to the word *bounty*. Thus, by dropping the letter *y*, the word *bounty* becomes *bount*; and by adding *eous* it becomes *bounteous*. So, by changing *y* into *i*, and adding *ful*, *bounty* becomes *bountiful*. There is a large number of words ending in *y* which undergo the same change of letters to receive their suffixes—as *beauty*, *duty*, *pity*, &c. Thus :

<i>Noun.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Noun.</i>
BEAUTY	beauteous beautiful	beauteously beautifully	beauteousness beautiffulness
DUTY	duteous dutiful	duteously dutifully	dutiffulness
PITY	piteous pitiful	piteously pitifully	pitiffulness

Hence, as a general rule, the final *y* of a radical word, preceded by a consonant, is changed to *e* or *i* on taking a suffix—as *bounty*, *bounteous*; *pity*, *pitiful*; *duty*, *duteous*.

The same course of reasoning is applicable to every derivative word.

SECTION V.

A large number of derivative words are formed by simply writing the root and the suffix together as one word.

All derivatives which consist of a radical and a suffix might be formed in this manner, but it would produce in certain cases a harsh and difficult word to pronounce, often having an unnecessary excess of vowels or sounds. To avoid these faults, one or more of the final letters of the radical word is doubled, dropped, or changed; as—prefer, preferred; move, moving; beauty, beauteous.

The rules by which these changes are made are few and simple. The changes, however, are of such a kind that they must become perfectly familiar to the pupil before he can expect to be an accurate speller.

RULE 1.—When the last letter of a word of one syllable is a consonant, and it is preceded by a vowel, the consonant is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as—tin, tinner; thin, thinnish; dig,

digging; fit, fitted; run, runner; bag, baggage. *X* is never doubled (being itself a double letter, equivalent to *ks*), as fox, foxes.

RULE 2.—When the final letter of a word which is accented on the last syllable is a consonant, and it is preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as—to abet, an abettor; to begin, a beginner; to debar, debarred; to confer, conferred; demur, demurrer; defer, deferring.

RULE 3.—If the final consonant is preceded by a diphthong, or if the accent is not on the last syllable, then this consonant remains single in most cases; as—repair, repairing; differ, differing; spoil, spoiling; toil, toiling; maid, maiden. But the last vowel of the diphthong is often dropped; as—repair, reparation.

Many words ending in *l*, as *travel, libel, cancel, cavil, chisel, counsel, duel, equal, grovel, model, pencil, revel, rival, trammel, tunnel*, and also *worship, bias, kidnap*, etc., double the *l*, or last letter, on receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel, though not accented on the last syllable.

RULE 4.—The final *e* of a radical word is generally dropped when the suffix begins with a vowel; as—blame, blamable; cure, curable; sense, sensible; place, placing; lodge, lodging; slave, slavish; create, creator; pole, polar; serve, servant. It is also dropped before *ly*; as—true, truly; due, duly. But if *c* or *g* soft comes before *e* in the original word, the *e* is then preserved in words compounded with *able* and *ous*; as—change, changeable; peace, peaceable; courage, courageous.

The *e* is also dropped in the following words, in which the suffix begins with a consonant: judgment, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment.

RULE 5.—Words ending in *le*, preceded by a consonant, drop those letters upon receiving the suffix *ly*; as—noble, nobly; able, ably; idle, idly.

RULE 6.—Words ending in *t* or *te* drop those letters before *ce* or *cy*; as—vagrant, vagrancy; prelate, prelacy; private, privacy; penitent, penitence, penitency; eminent, eminence.

RULE 7.—Radical words which end with *ll* generally drop one *l* upon taking the suffixes *ness, less, ly, or ful*; as—fulness, skillless, fully, skilful.

RULE 8.—When the radical word ends in *i*, this letter is dropped before a suffix beginning with *i*; as—alkali, alkalize.

RULE 9.—Radical words ending in *er* or *or*, generally drop the *e* or *o* before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as—wonder, wondrous; enter, entrance; actor, actress; testator, testatrix.

RULE 10.—Radical words ending in *ty* generally drop the *y* on taking suffixes beginning with *a* or *o*; as—debility, debilitate; felicity, felicitous; annuity, annuitant; dignity, dignitary; equity, equitable.

RULE 11.—Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* upon taking a suffix; as—spy, spies; carry, carrier; body, bodiless; busy, business; pity, pitiless; weary, wearisome; happy, happier; dry, dried; cry, crier. The present participle retains the *y*, that *i* may not be doubled; as—carry, carrying; bury, burying; glory, glorying. But *y*, when preceded by a vowel, is not changed; as—buy, buyer; boy, boys; cloy, cloys; except lay, laid; pay, paid; say, said.

The final *y*, preceded by a consonant, is sometimes changed to *e*; as—beauty, beauteous. In some instances, when the suffix begins with *i*, the final *y* of the radical is dropped; as—eulogy, eulogist; dropsy, dropsical.

RULE 12.—Radical words ending in *f* or *fe* often change *f* into *v* when they take a suffix beginning with a vowel; as—grief, grievous; mischief, mischievous; thief, thieves; knife, knives; loaf, loaves; leaf, leaves.

SECTION VI.

There are a few suffixes added to radical words of each class, which are generally known as grammatical inflections. The words thus formed represent a change in the nature of the original idea or conception, as it respects number, degree of quality, or time of action. Thus, a radical, which is the name given to an object, upon taking one of these suffixes represents more than one object, as box, boxes. So the radical word *wise*, upon taking the suffix *er*, represents an increased degree of the original idea. All other suffixes, when added to the root, generally form a derivative word belonging to a different class from the

original word, or a compound derivative of the same class as the **original**. These suffixes, or grammatical inflections, are as follows :

RADICAL NOUNS—*s* and *es* ; as—box, boxes ; book, books ; boy, boys ; chair, **chairs**.

RADICAL ADJECTIVES—*er, est* ; as—wise, wiser, wisest ; high, higher, highest.

RADICAL VERBS—*s, es, est, ed, ing* ; as—love, lovest, loves, loved, loving ; rule, **rules**, rulest, ruled, ruling.

S	}	<i>more than one</i>	{	books	more than one book
ES				boxes	more than one box
ER		<i>more</i>		wiser	more wise
EST		<i>most</i>		wisest	most wise
S	}	<i>does</i>	{	runs	does run
ES				wishes	does wish
EST		<i>dost</i>		creepest	dost creep
ED		<i>did</i>		talked	did talk
ING		<i>continuing to</i>		running	continuing to run

The treatment of these suffixes belongs to grammar, and they are not further noticed in this work.

There are certain general facts respecting all other suffixes which are important to be remembered. All derivative words formed by affixing suffixes to radical words, are either verbs, nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

All radical words belong likewise to one of these classes.

Hence, all suffixes impart or represent ideas of *action, being, quality, manner* ; and when affixed to radical words, the original idea becomes one of *action, being, quality, or manner*.

Thus, a radical expression of an idea of being, or of an object, upon receiving a certain suffix becomes expressive of quality, the quality of the original idea ; upon receiving another suffix it expresses action (imparted to the original idea) ; upon receiving another suffix, the idea of existence or being may be imparted to the quality before expressed.

Upon this basis all suffixes are classified in this work. Thus the suffixes *ate, e, en, fy, ise, ize, ite, ish, se*, are the ones which, when affixed to roots, form derivative words expressive of action.

These derivative words are, therefore, verbs.

Derivative verbs, therefore, end in *ate*, *e*, *en*, *fy*, *ise*, *ize*, *ite*, *ish*, *se*.

The suffix *ly* is, with the exception of one or two words, the only one which, when affixed to roots, forms derivative words which are expressive of manner. These derivative words are adverbs. All derivative adverbs, therefore, end in *ly*; as—truly, wisely, richly.

Derivative words representing objects may be divided into three classes: the first, representing persons; the second, representing abstract ideas of existence; and the third, representing actual objects of existence.

Thus, the suffixes *an*, *ean*, *ian*, *ado*, *ant*, *ar*, *and*, *any*, *ate*, *ast*, *ee*, *eer*, *ier*, *ent*, *er*, *ist*, *ite*, *ician*, *isan*, *ner*, *ive*, *on*, *or*, *oso*, *ster*, *tain*, *yer*, *zen*, are the ones which, when affixed to roots, form derivative words expressing ideas of personal objects; as—Roman, Grecian, defendant.

The suffixes *acy*, *age*, *al*, *ade*, *ance*, *ancy*, *cand*, *cy*, *ence*, *ency*, *escence*, *ety*, *ice*, *ics*, *ion*, *ism*, *iture*, *ity*, *ty*, *ment*, *mony*, *ness*, *ry*, *t*, *tude*, *th*, *ude*, *ure*, *y*, are those which, when affixed to roots, form derivatives expressing ideas of things conceived to exist; as—delicacy, fortitude, bravery. The following suffixes, *age*, *ary*, *ate*, *cle*, *dom*, *et*, *let*, *head*, *hood*, *ling*, *oid*, *ory*, *rie*, *ship*, *cule*, *ule*, when affixed to roots, generally form derivatives expressing ideas of actual objects. They also often form derivatives which may belong to the preceding class of words. The words belonging to these three classes are called, in this work, personal, abstract, and substantive nouns. Sometimes examples of each are found derived from a single root.

The following suffixes, *ac*, *aceous*, *acious*, *al*, *an*, *ean*, *escent*, *ian*, *ant*, *ent*, *ar*, *ary*, *ate*, *ble*, *able*, *ible*, *en*, *eous*, *ent*, *ful*, *fic*, *ic*, *id*, *ile*, *ine*, *ish*, *ive*, *less*, *like*, *ory*, *ose*, *ous*, *some*, *y*, when affixed to roots, form derivatives expressing quality, or circumstance, and, therefore, belong to the class of words known as adjectives; as—mental, sensible, etc.

SECTION VII.

It has been stated that the suffixes *ate*, *en*, *fy*, *ize*, *ish*, *ite*, etc., when affixed to roots, express the idea of action. The form of that action may be somewhat varied. This depends upon the nature of the roots,

or rather of the idea they represent. Thus, to make, to give, to put, to take, are all words representing action, but in different forms.

In the following exercises the force of each of the suffixes **which** represent action will be explained.

In the first column is placed the suffix ; next, the word—which, in most cases, is of a Latin origin ; then each part, with its meaning or definition ; then the definition of the derivative word. When **prefixes** occur, they are treated at present as part of the root.

ATE	Annihilate	an,* to ; nihil, nothing ; ate, action of making. to make (or bring) to nothing.
ATE	Assimilate	as,* to ; similis, like ; ate, action of making. to make like.
ATE	Depopulate	de, from ; populus, people ; ate, action of taking. to take people from.
ATE	Incarcerate	in, into ; carcer, prison ; ate, action of putting. to put into prison.
ATE	Retaliate	re, back ; talis, like or same ; ate, action of giving. to give back like, or the same.
EN	Dark-	en, action of making ; darken, to make dark.
EN	Deep-	en, action of making ; deepen, to make deep.
EN	Hard-	en, action of making ; harden, to make hard.
FY	Satisfy	satis, sufficient ; fy, action of making. to make sufficient.
FY	Fortify	fortis, strong ; fy, action of making. to make strong.
FY	Verify	verus, true ; fy, action of making. to make true.
FY	Amplify	amplus, large ; fy, action of making. to make large.
IZE	Civilize	civilis, civil ; ize, action of making. to make civil.
IZE	American-	ize, action of making ; Americanize, to make American.
IZE	Fertilize	fertilis, fertile ; ize, action of making. to make fertile.
IZE	Authorize	auctoritas, authority ; ize, action of giving. to give authority.
ITE	Unite	unus, one ; ite, action of making. to make one.

* An and as are prefixes, and will hereafter be seen to be the same as ad.

ATE	Eradicate	e, out; radix, radialis, root; cate, action of making. to make root out.*
ATE	Duplicate	duplex, double; cate, action of making. to make double.
ISE	Criticise	crites, a critic; ise, action of making. to make a criticism.
IZE	Epitomize	epitome, abridgment; ize, action of making. to make an abridgment.
ISH	Finish	finis, end; ish, action of making. to make an end.
ISH	Replenish	re, again; plenus, full; ish, action of making. to make full again.
ISH	Admonish	ad, to; monere, to warn; ish, action of making. to make warning to.
E	Breath	breathe, to make a breathing.
SE	Clean	cleanse, to make clean.

It has already been stated that the suffix *ly* is the one which, when affixed to roots, forms derivative words expressive of *manner*, and that these derivative words are in all cases adverbs. The following are examples:

Father-*ly*, after the manner, or like a father.
 Prince-*ly*, after the manner of a prince.
 Bloodi-*ly*, in a bloody manner.
 Foolish-*ly*, after a foolish manner.

The suffixes *an*, *ean*, *ian*, *ado*, *ant*, *ar*, *ard*, *ary*, *ate*, *ast*, *ee*, *eer*, *ier*, *ent*, *er*, *ist*, *ite*, *ician*, *ive*, *ner*, *on*, *or*, *oso*, *ster*, *tain*, *yer*, *zen*, when affixed to roots, are expressive of personal nouns, or indicate the idea of the person who, etc. The following are examples:

AN	Partisan	pars, partis, a party; an, one belonging to. one who belongs to a party.
AN	Artisan	ars, artis, art; an, one who practises. one who practises an art.

* This is the precise definition of the word *eradicate*, but it is an awkward and disagreeable expression. It is made smooth and agreeable by dropping the word *make*, and giving its force to the noun *root*, by changing it to a verb. The same idea is thus represented by the words, *to root out*. It is on this principle that all the deviations from the precise, literal meaning of words are adopted.

EAN	European	Europe ; ean, one belonging to, or living in. one who lives in Europe.
IAN	Plebeian	plebs, the common people ; ian, one of the. one of the common people.
ADO	Desperado	desperare, to despair ; ado, one who. one who is desperate.
ANT	Assail	assailant, one who assails.
ANT	Servant	servire, to serve ; ant, one who. one who serves.
ANT	Lieutenant	lieu, place ; tenens, holding ; ant, one who. one who holds in the place of.
AB	Beg	beggar, one who begs.
AB	Lie	liar, one who tells lies.
ARD	Drunkard	drunk, intoxicated ; ard, one habitually. one habitually intoxicated.
ARY	Adversary	adversus, opposed ; ary, one who. one who is opposed.
ARY	Dignitary	dignitas, dignity ; ary, one who has. one who has dignity.
ARY	Mission	missus, sent ; ary, one who is.
	Missionary	one who is sent.
ATE	Cura	cura, care ; ate, one who has.
	Curate	one who has the care.
ATE	Delegate	de, from ; lego, to send ; ate, one who. one who is sent from.
AST	Encomium	encomium, praise ; ast, one who makes.
	Encomiast	one who praises.
EE	Absent	ab, from ; ens, being ; ee, one who is.
	Absentee	one who is absent.
EER	Auction	auctio, auctionis, selling at auction ; eer, one who.
	Auctioneer	one who sells at auction.
EER	Mountain	mons, montis, a mountain ; eer, one who lives on.
	Mountaineer	one who lives on a mountain.
IER	Cash	cash, money ; ier, one who has charge of.
	Cashier	one who has charge of money.
ENT	Agent	ago, to act ; ent, one who.
ENT *	Preside	præ, over ; sedere,† to sit ; ent, one who.
	President	one who sits over, or presides.

* The suffixes *ant* and *ent* are derived from the present active participle in Latin, which terminates in *ans* for the first conjugation of verbs, *ens* for the second and third conjugations. Thus, *amans* means, literally, *loving* ; *ing* is the literal force of *ans* and *ens* ; as—*president*, one presiding.

† Changed in the compound to *sidere*.

ER	Archer	arcus, a bow ; er, one skilful with. one skilful with a bow.
ER	Fish	fisher, one who fishes.
ER	Teach	teacher, one who teaches.
IST	Linguist	linguæ, languages ; ist, one skilled in. one skilled in languages.
IST	Artist	ars, artis, art ; ist, one who exercises. one who exercises an art.
ITE	Favor	favorite, one who is favored.
ITE	Huss	Hussite, one who follows Huss.
IAN	Musician	musica, music ; ian, one skilled in.
IAN	Optician	opto, to see ; ian, one skilled in the science of vision.
IVE	Fugitive	fugito, to fly ; ive, one who. one who flies.
IVE	Captive	captus, taken ; ive, one who is. one who is taken.
NER	Part	one who has a part.
ON	Glutton	glut, to swallow excessively ; on, one who. one who eats excessively.
OR *	Creator	creare, to create ; or, one who. one who creates.
OSO	Virtuoso	virtu, a love of fine arts ; oso, one skilled in. one skilled in the fine arts.
STER	Spin	spinster, one who spins.
STER	Team	teamster, one who drives a team.
TAIN	Chief	chieftain, one who is chief or leader.
YER	Law	lawyer, one skilled in law.
ZEN	City	citizen, one who lives in a city.

The suffixes *acy, age, al, ade, ance, ancy, ence, ency, escence, ety, ice, ics, ion, ism, iture, ity, ty, ment, mony, ness, ry, t, tude, th, ude, ure, y*, are those which, when affixed to roots, form abstract nouns. They are expressive of the state of being, or act which. The following are examples :

ACY	Lunacy	Luna, the moon ; acy, state or condition of the state of being moonstruck, or a lunatic.
ACY	Accuracy	ad, to ; cura, care, exactness ; acy, the state of the state of correctness, or exactness.

* Color, favor, horror, savor, splendor, etc., are Latin words adopted in English without any change of letters and very little of meaning. Their termination in *or* is not a suffix.

ACT	Curacy	cura, care ; acy, state of taking. the state of taking care of ; technically, the office or employment of a curate.
ACT	Episcopacy	epi, upon ; skopeo (Gr.), to look, acy, the state of to look upon or over ; hence, the government of bishops.
AGE	Bond-	bondage, the state of being in bonds.
AGE	Ferry-	ferro (Lat.), to bear ; age, the state or condition of ; ferryage is used to indicate the state or act of transportation across a stream, and also the price paid for it.
AGE	Concubinage	con, with ; cubare, to recline ; age, the state of. Used to signify the state of living as man and wife without marriage.
AGE	Orphan	orphanage, the state of being an orphan.
AL	Refuse	(Fr.), to deny ; al, act of.
	Refusal	the act or state of denial.
AL	Acquit	ad, to ; quitter (Fr.), to set free.
	Acquittal	the act of setting free.
AL	Denial	de, from ; nego, refuse ; al, the act of refusing.
ADE	Block-	blockade, state of being shut up by siege with ships, etc.
ADE	Deka	deka (Gr.), ten ; ade, state of being.
	Decade	a period of ten.
ANCE	Vigilance	vigil (Lat.), watchful ; ance, state of being. the state of being watchful.
ANCE	Endure	in, in ; durus, hard, firm ; ance, state of being.
	Endurance	state of being firm or lasting.
ANCY	Constancy	con, with ; stare, to stand ; ancy, state or act of standing with, or together.
ENCE	Absence	ab (Lat.), from ; ens, state of being. state of being from.
ENCE	Impudence	in, not ; pudor, shame ; ence, state of being. not being or having shame.
ENCE	Improvvidence	in, not ; pro, before ; videre, to see ; ence, state of being. not foreseeing.
ENCY	Innocency	in, not ; nocere, to hurt ; ency, state of being. being not hurtful ; innocent.
ESCENCE	Convalescence	con, with ; valere, to be strong ; escence, state of growing. state of growing strong.
ETY	Variety	the state of being various.
ICE	Justice	justus, just, upright ; ice, state of being. the being just.

ICS	Ethics	ethos (Gr.), manner ; ics, the science of the science of manners or morals.
ION	Salvation	salvatus, saved ; ion, the state of the state of being safe, or saved.
ISM	Barbarism	the state of being barbarous.
ITURE	Expenditure	ex, from ; pendere, to pay out ; iture, the state of that which is paid out.
ITY	Able	ability, the state of being able.
ITY	Stupidity	stupidus, wanting sense ; ity, state of.
TY	Novel	novelty, the thing which is novel.
MENT	Pay	payment, the act of paying, or thing paid.
MENT	Conceal	concealment, state of being concealed.
MONY	Acrimony	acris, sharp ; mony, state of being. state of being sharp.
NESS	Weary	weariness, state of being weary.
RY	Slave	slavery, the state of a slave.
RY	Brew	brewery, the place where beer is brewed.
RY	Cutler	cutlery, a collection of tools.
T	Restrain	restraint, state of being restrained.
TUDE	Aptitude	aptus, fit ; tude, state of. state of being just.
TUDE	Rectitude	rectus, upright ; tude, state of. state of uprightness.
TH	Deep	depth, state of being deep.
TH	Dear	dearth, state of scarcity.
UDE	Solicitude	solicitus, anxious ; ude, state of. state of anxiety.
URE	Enclosure	en, in ; clausus, shut ; ure, state of being. state of being shut.

The suffixes *age, ary, ate, cle, dom, et, let, head, hood, ling, oid, ong, ory, ric, ship, cule, ule*, when affixed to roots, generally form derivatives expressing ideas of actual objects, which are therefore called substantive nouns.

AGE	Wharf	wharfage, money paid for the use of a wharf.
AGE	Foliage	folium, leaf ; age, the mass of. the mass or collection of leaves.
ARY	Library	libri, books ; ary, a mass of. a collection of books, and a place for keeping books.
ATE	Elector	electorate, the territory of an elector.
CLE	Corpus	corpuscle, a minute body.

DOM	King	kingdom, the territory of a king.
ET	Cygnnet	cygnus, a swan ; cygnet, a little swan.
LET	Ring	ringlet, a little ring ; or a little curl of hair.
HEAD	God	Godhead, state of supreme deity.
HOOD	Child	childhood, state of being a child.
LING	Duck	duckling, a little or young duck.
OID	Ovoid	ovum, egg ; oid, form of. having the form of an egg.
ORY	Arm	arma, arms ; ory, the place where.
	Armory	the place where arms are kept.
RIC	Bishop	bishopric, the limit or jurisdiction of a bishop.
SHIP	Friend	friendship, state of a friend.
SHIP	Dictator	dictatorship, the state of being a dictator.
CULE	Animal	animalcule, a minute animal.
ULE	Globe	globus, a ball ; ule, little, or small.
	Globule	a small ball.

The suffixes *ac*, *aceous*, *acious*, *al*, *an*, *ean*, *escent*, *ian*, *ant*, *ar*, *ary*, *ate*, *ble*, *able*, *ible*, *en*, *ent*, *eous*, *ful*, *fic*, *ic*, *id*, *ile*, *ine*, *ish*, *ive*, *less*, *like*, *ory*, *ose*, *ous*, *some*, *y*, when affixed to roots, form derivatives expressive of quality or circumstance, which are therefore known as adjectives.

AC	Elegy	elegiac, pertaining to an elegy.
ACEOUS	Argillaceous	argil, white clay ; aceous, having the quality or nature of.
ACIOUS	Tenacious	tenax, holding ; acious, having the quality of.
AL	Mental	mēns, mentis, mind ; al, pertaining to. pertaining to the mind ; having the quality of mind.
AN	Republic	republican, pertaining to a republic.
EAN	Europe	European, belonging to Europe.
ESCENT	Putrescent	putris, rotten ; escent, becoming rotten. having the quality of rotten.
IAN	Christ	Christian, having the qualities of Christ.
ANT	Dormant	dormant, sleeping.
AR	Ocular	oculus, an eye ; ar, relating to.
ARY	Temporary	temporary, pertaining, or relating to time.
ATE	Passion	passionate, having passion.
BLE	Accessible	ad, to ; cedere, to yield, go ; ble, easy of.
ABLE	Blame	blamable, that may be blamed.
IBLE	Contempt	contemptible, deserving contempt.
EN	Hemp	hempen, having the quality, or made of hemp.
EOUS	Righteous	having the quality of right or justice.

ENT	Potent	posse, to be able, having the quality, or being powerful.
FUL	Mercy	merciful, full of the quality of mercy.
FIC	Calorific	calor, heat; fic, producing. having or producing the quality of heat.
IC	Hero	heroic, having the quality of a hero.
ID	Timid	timere, to fear; id, having the quality of.
ILE	Febrile	febris, belonging to, or having the quality or nature of fever.
INE	Feminine	femina, a woman; ine, having the quality of woman.
ISH	Fool	foolish, like a fool.
IVE	Act	active, pertaining to, or having the quality of action.
LESS	Worth	worthless, without merit, or the quality of merit.
LIKE	War	warlike, pertaining to, or having a quality of war.
ORY	Laudatory	laudatus, praising; ory, having the quality of praise or panegyric.
OSE	Verb	verbose, full of words; having the quality of words.
OUS	Hazard	hazardous, having a degree (or quality) of hazard.
SOME	Glad	gladsome, having a degree of (or quality of) gladness.
Y	Health	healthy, having the circumstance of health.

It has thus far been stated that the modifications of the radical idea are represented by adding suffixes to the radical word, thus forming words which are either nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or verbs. Some of these are in reality modifications of the original modifications; and are represented by adding suffixes to the words already formed by the addition of suffixes.

In some instances the modifications are so numerous as to be represented by two suffixes, and sometimes by three. Thus the radical *civil* becomes by the addition of *ize*, civilize; which, by the addition of *ed*, becomes civilized; and this again, by the addition of *ness*, becomes civilizedness. The formation of this word is strictly correct, but the idea which it signifies is represented by the word civilization. These suffixes in all cases are spoken of as compound suffixes, and although occurring in nearly all the examples heretofore given of suffixes, they have not been treated as such, but reserved for this notice. The following are also examples:

HERO	ic	al	ly	Heroically.
JUST	ify	able	ness	Justifiableness.
BEG	gar	li	ness	Beggarliness.

These words, with more than one suffix, must not be regarded as a distinct class, but are only examples of the development of the radical idea.

SECTION VIII.

The pupil should become familiar with the principles stated in the preceding pages, and he will be prepared to enter upon the following exercises with great advantage.

They are designed to enable him to write the English language correctly, and to understand accurately the meaning or signification of each word, whether a radical or derivative.

Exercises in *spelling* are usual in every academy, the chief object of which is to prepare the pupil to write the language correctly. Would it not be much better if as much time was devoted to exercises in writing words? It is not intended to suggest that the exercise of spelling should be omitted, for there are many benefits in it, but it is believed that the most natural and successful mode of teaching the pupil to write correctly is to exercise him in writing words.

It is further intended that the derivatives of each class shall be written out in full, and the pupil be taught to explain the signification and force of the words.

Thus, in the first example which follows, the radical word *act* is nearly synonymous with the radicals *perform*, *do*, *execute*. It is also used in another sense, in which it is synonymous with the radical *imitate*. A number of words are derived from this root, the signification of which depends upon the signification given to the radical.

First Radicals—*Act*, *perform*, *do*, *execute*.

Second Radicals—*Act*, *imitate*.

Derivative adjectives of the first series—Active, actionable, actless, actual, performable, executive, executory.

Derivative adverbs—Actively, actionably, actually.

Derivative abstract nouns—Activeness, activity, action, actuality, actuation, performance, doings, executorship, execution.

Derivative personal nouns—Actor, actress, actuary, performer, doer, executor, executrix, executioner.

Verbal words, formed by additions to the root, which are strictly similar to other derivative words, although usually regarded as grammatical inflections—Acting, acted, actuate, performing, performed, performs, executes, executing, executed.

The signification of the radical *act*, so far as it is synonymous with *imitate*, is limited to the derivatives *actor*, *actress*, *acts*, *acted*, *acting*.

Verbal root.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
Act	ive	ively	iveness	or		ing, ed, s	
			ivity	ress			
	ionable	ionably	ion				
	less						
	ual	ually	uality	uary		uate	
			uation				

The signification of the first series of the derivatives of the root *act* is precisely that which is peculiar to the different classes of words to which they belong. The derivatives *actor* and *actress* each signify a person, but the different termination denotes the gender. The suffix *ual* added to the root *act* imparts to it a distinct signification from the preceding derivatives. The other derivatives of this series express an expansion of that signification which is peculiar to the different classes of words to which they belong.

Let the pupil next proceed to define the signification of the derivatives according to the classes to which they belong. Thus the derivatives active, actionable, actless, actual, express a quality of the radical word. The derivatives actively, actually, indicate *manner*. The derivatives which are nouns indicate *existence*, and signify either abstract, personal, or substantive existences. Those formed by inflections of the verbal root, signify like the root, *action*.

It may not be out of place here to observe that these are all the conceptions which the mind forms of the radical idea, excepting those expressed by grammatical inflections, such as number, gender, etc.

The pupil may now proceed to write the following exercises, and

explain the different signification of the words according to their classes, upon receiving the various suffixes :

EXERCISE 1.

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ACT	ive	ively	iveness	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To perform.</i>
			ivity	reass			
	ionable	ionably	ion				
	less						
	ual	ually	uality	uary		uate	
			uation				
PERFORM	able		ance	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To do.</i>
Do			ings	er			<i>To execute.</i>
EXECUTE	ive		orship	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To carry into effect.</i>
	ory			rix			
			ion	ioner			

The final *e* of the radical word *execute* is dropped before the suffix according to Rule 4, on a preceding page.

EXERCISE 2.

APPAL	ing	ingly	ment			ing, ed, s	<i>To fright.</i>
FRIGHT	ful	fully	fulness			ening, ed	<i>To dismay.</i>
DISMAY	ed		edness			ing, ed, s	<i>To terrify.</i>
AWAKE	awake		ening	ener		en	<i>To rouse up.</i>
ROUSE				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To wake from repose.</i>

EXERCISE 3.

AVOW	able	edly	al	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To acknowledge.</i>
ACKNOWLEDGE			ment			ing, ed, s	<i>To own.</i>
OWN				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To confess.</i>
CONFESS	ionary	edly	ion	ionist	ional		<i>To disclose freely.</i>
				or			

EXERCISE 4.

ARGUE	mental	ment	er	ing, ed, s	<i>To reason.</i>
		<u>mentation</u>		mentize	
	mentative	mentatively.	(See Rule 4.)		

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	BEING. Nouns.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
REASON	able less	ably	ableness ing	er		ing, ed	To debate.
DEBATE	able ful		ment	er		ing, ed (See R. 4).	To dispute.
DISPUTE	able ations ative			er ant		ing, ed	To contend in argument.

EXERCISE 5.

AID			ment	er (See R. 1)		ing, ed	To aid.
HELP	less ful less		ance fulness lessness	er er		ing, ed, s ing, ed	To help. To assist.
ASSIST	less	lessly ingly	ance	er		ing, ed	To encourage.
ENCOURAGE			ment	er		ing, ed	

EXERCISE 6.

ARRAY				er		ing, ed, s	To dress.
DRESS				er		ing, ed	To clothe.
CLOTHE				ier	ing	ing, ed	To attire.
ATTIRE				er		ing, ed, s	To deck.
DECK				er		ing, ed	

EXERCISE 7.

ABRIDGE	(See R. 4)		ment	er	ment	ing, ed, s	To diminish.
DIMINISH		ingly		er		ing, ed	
	utive uent	utively	utiveness ution				
SHORTEN				er	ing	ing, ed, s	To abbreviate.
ABBREVIATE			ation ature	ator		(See R. 4.) ing, ed	

EXERCISE 8.

ACCRUE			ment			ing, ed, s	To be added.
ADD	ible itional itionary itory	itionally	ibility ition		endum	ing, ed, s	To increase.

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
INCREASE	ful	ingly	crement*	er		ing, ed	
ACQUIT			tal ment ance		(See R. 1)	ing, ed, s	To release.
RELEASE	able		ment	er		ing, ed, s	To discharge.
DISCHARGE	able			er		ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 9.							
ALLEGE	able		ation			ing, ed, s	To affirm.
AFFIRM	able ative	actively	ance ation	er		ing, ed, s	To aver.
AVER			ment			ing, ed, s	To declare.
DECLARE	able ative atory	edly actively atorily	ment ation	er	(See R. 4)	ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 10.							
ANNOY			ance	er		ing, ed, s	To molest.
MOLEST	ful		ation	er		ing, ed, s	To vex.
VEX	atious	atiously ingly	ation			ing, ed, s	To disquiet.
DISQUIET	ful ous	ly	ude ness	er		ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 11.							
APPEASE			ment			ing, ed	To calm.
CALM	y	ly	ness	er		ing, ed, s	To pacify.
PACIFY	ic icable icatory		ication	icator	(See R. 11)	ing, ed	To quiet.
QUIET		ly	ude ism			ing, ed	
ARREST			ment			ing, ed, s	To stop.
STOP	less		page	(See R. 1)	per	ing, ed, s	To hinder.
HINDER	(See R. 9)		ance	er		ing, ed, s	To retard.
RETARD			ation ment	er		ing, ed, s	

* Increment is formed from the past participle of the Latin root of *increase* by adding the suffix *ment* to the radical syllables of the participle.

Verbal roots.	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.	Verbs.	

EXERCISE 12.

ASSAULT	able			er		ing, ed, s	To attack.
ATTACK				er		ing, ed, s	To strike.
STRIKE	ing	ingly		er (See R. 4)			
ASSUAGE	sive		ment			ing, ed, s	To mitigate.
MITIGATE	able		tion				
	tive					ing, ed, s	To soften.
SOFTEN			ing	er		ed, s	To ease.
EASE	y	ily	iness				
	ful		ment	(See R. 4)			
	less						

EXERCISE 13.

ALARM	ing	ingly		ist		ing, ed	To fright.
FRIGHT	ful	fully	fulness			ening, ed	To disturb.
DISTURB			ance	er		ing, ed, s	
APPEAR			ance	er		ing, ed, s	To seem.
SEEM	less	ly	liness	er		ing, ed, s	
		ingly	ing				
			ingness				

EXERCISE 14.

AIM	less			er		ing, ed	To point.
POINT	less				er	ing, ed, s	To direct.
DIRECT	ive	ly	ion			ing, ed, s	
			ness	or			
	orial		ory	ress			
ASSESS	ionary		ment	or		ing, ed, es	To tax.
TAX	able	(See R. 4)	ation	er	es	ing, ed	

EXERCISE 15.

BIND			ing	er		est, s	To tie.
TIE				tyer		ing, ed	To fasten.
FASTEN			ing			ed, s	
BLAZE				er		ing, ed, s	To flame.
FLAME	less	y				ing, ed, s	To burn.
	ing	ingly				(See R. 4)	
	mable		mability			beau	

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	BEING. Nouns.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
FLAME	meous inical		mation		ingo		
BURN				er		ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 16.							
BASK						ing, ed, s	To warm.
WARM		ly	th			ing, ed, s	To heat.
HEAT	less			er	er	ing, ed, s	
CHEW						ing, ed, s	To masticate.
MASTICATE	(See R. 4)		ion		ory	ing, ed, s	To bite.
BITE	(See R. 4)	ingly		er		ing, ed, s	
CHAMP				er		ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 17.							
CEASE	less	lessly	sation			ing, ed, s	To end.
END	less	lessly	lessness			ing, ed, s	To terminate.
TERMINATE	able		ion			ing, ed, s	To finish.
	ative	atively					
FINISH				er		ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 18.							
CURE	able ative less	(See R. 4)	ableness acy ateship	er ator ate		ing, ed, s	To heal.
HEAL	thful thless thsome thy	thfully	ing th thfulness thiness	er		ed, s	To remedy.
REMEDY	able al less	(See R. 11)				ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 19.							
CHAT	ty	(See R. 1)		er		ing, ed, s	To talk.
TALK	ative		ativeness	er		ing, ed, s	To prate.
PRATE				er		ing, ed, s	
CHARM	ful	ingly	ingness	er	a	ing, ed	To bewitch.

<i>Verbal roots.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
BEWITCH	ful	ingly	ery ment	er		ing, ed	<i>To enchant.</i>
ENCHANT		ingly	ment	er ress		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 20.

CREEP		ingly		er		ing, s	<i>To crawl.</i>
CRAWL				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To worm.</i>
WORM	y					ing, ed, s	
CHANT				er ress	ry icleer	ing, ed, s	<i>To sing.</i>
SING		ingly	ing	er		ing, est	

EXERCISE 21.

CLINCH				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To grasp.</i>
GRASP				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To gripe.</i>
GRIBE	ple	ingly	pleness	er		ing, ed	<i>To seize.</i>
SEIZE	able		ure		(Rule 4)	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 22.

BERATE				er		ing, ed, est	<i>To scold.</i>
SCOLD		ingly	ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To chide.</i>
CHIDE		ingly	ing	er		ing, ed, s	
BANQUET			ing	er		ed, s	<i>To feast.</i>
FEAST	ful		ing	er		ed, s	<i>To pamper</i>
PAMPER			ing			ed, s	

EXERCISE 23.

BESTOW			ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To give.</i>
			al				
GIVE	fted		ftedness	er		ing, ed, est	<i>To grant.</i>
GRANT	able			or ee		ing, ed	
BATTER				er	y	ing, ed	<i>To beat.</i>
BEAT			ing	er		en, s	<i>To bruise.</i>
BRUISE				er		ing, ed, s	

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
			EXERCISE 24.				
BURY			ial		(Rule 11)	ing, ed, es	<i>To inter.</i>
INTER			ment			ing, ed, s	
BALLAST						ing, ed, s	<i>To steady.</i>
STEADY		ily	iness		(Rule 11)	ing, ed, ies	
BALLOT			ation		s	ing, ed	<i>To vote.</i>
VOTE				er	s	ing, ed	

EXERCISE 25.

BETRAY			al	er		ing, ed, s	Deceive.
DECEIVE	able	(Rule 4)	ableness	er		ing, ed, s	To impose.
	tful	tfully	tfulness				
	tless		t				
	ptible		ptibility-				
	ptive		ption				
IMPOSE	able		ition	er		ing, ed, s	
			t	tor			
	tured		ture				

EXERCISE 26.

BEVEL			ment	er		ing, ed, s	To curve.
CURVE	(Rule 4)		ation			ing, ed, s	
			ity				
			ature				
BLAZON			ry	er		ing, ed, s	To display.
DISPLAY				er		ing, ed, s	To publish.
PUBLISH			ment	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 27

BRING				er		ing, s	To fetch.
FETCH						ing, ed	To draw.
DRAW	able			er	ers	ing, s	To pull.
	n		ing	ee			
BEND			t	er		ing	To crook.
CROOK	ed	edly	edness			ing, s	To bow.
BOW				er		ing, ed, s	
BATHE			ing	er		ing, ed	To wash.
WASH	y			er		ing, ed, s	

Verbal roots.	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EXERCISE 28.							
BLOW			ing	er		ing, n, s	<i>To pant.</i>
PANT		ingly	ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To breathe.</i>
BREATHE	ful	(Rule 4)	ing	er		ing, ed, s	
	less		lessness		th		
BLOW			th			s	<i>To flower.</i>
FLOWER	y		ering		et	ing, ed, s	<i>To bloom.</i>
	less		iness				
BLOOM	y					ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 29.

BELIEVE	able	(Rule 4)	f	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To credit.</i>
CREDIT	able	ably	ableness	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To trust.</i>
TRUST	less	ily	iness	er		ing, ed, s	
	y			ee			
BELLOW			ing			ing, ed, s	<i>To roar.</i>
ROAR			ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To bawl.</i>
BAWL				er		ing, ed, s	
BUNGLE	(Rule 4)	ingly		er		ing, ed, s	<i>To botch.</i>
BOTCH	y	erly	ery	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To cobble.</i>

EXERCISE 30.

BALANCE	(Rule 4)		ing	er		ing, ed	<i>To weigh.</i>
WEIGH	ty	tilly	t	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To poise.</i>
	tless		tiness				
POISE						ing, ed, s	
BLUSTER	ous		ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To swagger.</i>
SWAGGER		ingly		er		ing, ed, s	<i>To bully.</i>
BULLY		(Rule 11)				ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 31.

BRANDISH			ment	er		ing, ed, es	<i>To wave.</i>
WAVE	less		eringness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To flourish.</i>
	y		ing				
FLOURISH		ingly		er		ing, ed, es	
BANTER			ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To jeer.</i>
JEER		ingly	ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To taunt.</i>

Verbal roots.	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
TAUNT			ing	er		ing, ed, s	To rally.
RALLY				ier (Rule 11)		ing, ed, es	

EXERCISE 32.

BOUND	en		ary	er		ing, ed, s	To limit.
	less		lessness				
LIMIT	ary		ation	er		ing, ed, s	
	ed	edly					
BOUND	s					ing, ed	To spring.
SPRING	y		iness	er		ing, ed	To bounce.
BOUNCE		ingly		er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 33.

BUDGE				er		ing, ed	To stir.
STIR	(Rule 1)		rage	rer		ing, ed, s	To move.
MOVE	able (R. 4)	ably	ableness	er	ables	ing, ed, s	
	less		ment				
	ing	ingly	ingness				
BRAY			ing	er		ing, ed, s	To pound.
POUND				er		ing, ed, s	To bruise.
BRUISE				er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 34.

BOAST	ful	ingly		er		ing, ed, s	To vaunt.
VAUNT	ful	ingly		er		ing, ed, s	To brag.
BRAG		gingly	gardism	ger (Rule 1)		ing, ed, s	
				gart			
				gadocio			
BEAT	en		ing	er		ing, en, s	To drub.
DRUB	(Rule 1)					ing, ed, s	To pelt.
PELT						ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 35.

BLEMISH	less					ing, ed, es	To tarnish.
TARNISH						ing, ed, es	To soil.
SOIL			iness	ure		ing, ed, s	To disfigure.
DISFIGURE			ation			ing, ed, s	
			ment				

<i>Verbal roots.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
BABBLE			ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To prate.</i>
PRATE	(Rule 4)	ingly		er		ing, ed, s	<i>To jabber.</i>
JABBER			ment	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 36.

BARTER				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To traffic.</i>
TRAFFIC	able			er		ing, ed, s	<i>To trade.</i>
TRADE	ful			er		ing, ed, s	<i>To bargain.</i>
BARGAIN				er		ing, ed, s	
CITE	atory	(Rule 4)	ation	er		ing, ed	<i>To summon.</i>
SUMMON				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To quote.</i>
QUOTE	(Rule 4)		ation			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 37

CARESS						ing, ed, es	<i>To fondle.</i>
FONDLE	(Rule 5)	ly	ness	ing		ing, ed, s	<i>To embrace with affection.</i>
EMBRACE	(Rule 4)		ment ery	er		ing, ed, s	
CLUSTER					s	ing, ed	<i>To collect in a body.</i>
COLLECT	ible ive	edly ively	edness ion		or	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 38.

CLAMBER						ing, ed, s	<i>To climb.</i>
CLIMB				er		ing, ed	
COWER						ing, ed, s	<i>To crouch.</i>
CROUCH						ing, ed, s	<i>To cringe.</i>
CRINGE						ing, ed, s	
CRIPPLE					s	ing, ed, s	<i>To maim.</i>
MAIM			edness			ing, ed	<i>To disable.</i>
DISABLE	(Rule 4)		ility ment			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 39.

CHAGRIN						ing, ed, s	<i>To vex.</i>
VEX	atious	atiously	ation	er		ing, ed, es	<i>To tease.</i>

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	BEING. Nouns.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
TRASE				er		ing, ed, s	To annoy.
ANNOY			ance			ing, ed, s	
CANCEL	ated					ing, ed, s	To blot out.
BLOT	(Rule 1)			er	s	ing, ed, s	To efface.
EFFACE		(Rule 4)				ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 40.							
CAREEN						ing, ed, s	To lean over.
LEAN						ing, ed, s	To incline.
INCLINE	able		ation	(Rule 4)			
	atory	atorily					
CATER				er	es	ing, ed, s	To provide.
				ess			
PROVIDE	ent	(Rule 4)		er		ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 41.							
CEMENT			ation	er		ing, ed, s	To unite.
UNITE	ive (R. 4)	edly	y	er		ing, ed, s	To cohere.
COHERE	ent	ently	ence			ing, ed	
	sive		siveness				
COQUET	tish	(Rule 1)	ry			ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 42.							
CLEAVE			t	er		ing	To split.
SPLIT	(Rule 1)			er		ing, s	To divide.
DIVIDE	able	edly	end	er (Rule 4)		ing, ed, s	To rend.
	ual		isibility				
	isible		ibleness				
	isive		sion				
			sor				
REND				er		ing, ed, s	
EXERCISE 43.							
CLASS	ic	ically			ics	ing, ed	To arrange.
			ification	fier		ify, ing, ed	
ARRANGE			ment	er (Rule 4)		ing, ed, s	To rank.
RANK						ing, ed, s	
CEDE	ssible		ssion			ing, ed, s	To yield.
			sibility				

<i>Verbal roots.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<u>Abstract.</u>	<u>Personal.</u>	<u>Subst.</u>		
YIELD		ingly	ingness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To give up.</i>
	able		ableness				
			ance				
GIVE			itedness	er	its	ing, ed, s	<i>To grant.</i>
GRANT	able			or		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 44.

CEASE	less	lessly	ssation			ing, ed, s	<i>To leave off.</i>
LEAVE				er	ing	s ing, s	<i>To desert.</i>
DESIST			ance			ing, ed, s	
CRINGE				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To bow.</i>
BOW				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To fawn.</i>
FAWN		ingly		er		ing, ed, s	<i>To flatter.</i>
FLATTER		ingly	y	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 45.

CLOSE	e	ly	ness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To shut.</i>
			et				
		(Rule 4)	ure				
SHUT		(Rule 1)		ter		ing, s	<i>To enclose.</i>
ENCLOSE			ure	er		ing, ed, s	
CRAZE	y	(Rule 4)	edness			ing, ed, s	<i>To break.</i>
			iness				
BREAK	able		age	er	s	ing, s	<i>To crush.</i>
CRUSH				er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 46.

CULL					ings	ing, ed, s	<i>To pick out.</i>
PICK			edness	er	ings	ing, ed, s	<i>To select.</i>
SELECT		edly	ion	or		ing, ed, s	
CROWD				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To press.</i>
PRESS						ing, ed, es	<i>To throng.</i>
THRONG		ly				ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 47.

CENSURE	able	(Rule 4)	holeness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To blame.</i>
BLAME	able	ably (R. 4)	ableness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To condemn.</i>
	ful						
	less						

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	Being. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
BLAME	less	lessly	lessness				
CONDEMN	able atory		ation	er		ing, ed, s	
CAROL						ing, ed, s	<i>To warble.</i>
WARBLE				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To sing.</i>
SING		ingly		er		ing, s	

EXERCISE 48.

COMBINE	able ate	(Rule 4) a	tion	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To join.</i>
JOIN			der	er	ery	ing, ed, s	<i>To unite.</i>
	ted	tly	t	ress			
UNITE	ive	edly (R. 4)	ion	er		ing, ed, s	
			y				
COMFORT	able less	ably	ableness	er ress		ing, ed	<i>To console.</i>
CONSOLE	able atory	(Rule 4)	ation	er ator		ing, ed, s	<i>To cheer.</i>
CHEER	ful less	fully ily ly	fulness	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 49.

COMPASS					es	ing, ed, es	<i>To encircle.</i>
ENCIRCLE						ing, ed, s	<i>To besiege.</i>
BESIEGE				er		ing, ed, s	
COUPLE			ment		let	ing, ed, s	<i>To link.</i>
LINK					s	ing, ed, s	<i>To connect.</i>
CONNECT	ive	ively	ion			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 50.

COVET	ous	ously	ousness			ing, ed, s	<i>To wish.</i>
WISH	ful	fully		er		ing, ed, s	<i>To long.</i>
LONG		ingly	ness			ing, ed, s	
	some	wise	someness				
CHUCKLE	(Rule 4)					ing, ed, s	<i>To titter.</i>
TITTER				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To giggle.</i>
GIGGLE	(Rule 4)			er		ing, ed, s	

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	BEING. Nouns.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EXERCISE 51.							
CULLY			ism			ing, ed, s	To befool.
BEFOOL						ing, ed, s	To cheat.
CHEAT			ableness	er		ing, ed, s	To cozen.
COZEN			age	er		ing, ed	
CUMBER	some	somely	rance			ing, ed, s	To embarrass.
	rous	rously					
EMBARRASS			ment			ing, ed, es	To hinder.
HINDER			ance	- er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 52.

CHALLENGE	able	(Rule 4)		er		ing, ed	<i>To dare.</i>
DARE		ingly	ingness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To brave.</i>
BRAVE						ing, ed, s	<i>To defy.</i>
DEFY	atory	(Rule 11)	ance	er		ing, ed, es	
CLAMOR	ous	ously		er		ing, ed, s	<i>To vociferate.</i>
VOCIFERATE	ous		ation			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 53.

CARRY	(Rule 11)		iage	ier		ing, ed, s	<i>To bear.</i>
BEAR				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To convey.</i>
CONVEY			ance	er		ing, ed, s	
			ancing	ancer			
BEHAVE	(Rule 4)		ior			ing, ed, s	
COVER			ing		cle	ing, ed, s	<i>To conceal.</i>
		ertly	t		let		
			ture				
CONCEAL	able	edly	ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To hide.</i>
HIDE	(Rule 4)			er		ing, den, s	

EXERCISE 54.

CANKER	ous	edly				ing, ed, s	<i>To corrupt.</i>
CORRUPT	ible	ibly	ibility	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To infect.</i>
	ive		ion				

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
CORRUPT	less	ly	ness	ress			
INFECT	ious	iously	iousness			ing, ed, s	
	ive		ion				
CURTAIL		tly	t	er	tal	ing, ed, s	<i>To dock.</i>
DOCK					et	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 55.

CURL	y		iness	er	s	ing, ed, s	<i>To twist.</i>
TWIST				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To crisp.</i>
CRISP	y		ation			ing, ed, s	
CRAM						ing, ed, s	<i>To stuff.</i>
STUFF						ing, ed, s	<i>To cloy.</i>
CLOY	less		ment			ing, ed, s	<i>To surfeit.</i>
SURFEIT				er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 56.

CARE	ful	fully	fulness			ing, ed, s	<i>To heed.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness				
HEED	ful	fully	fulness			ing, ed, s	<i>To mind.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness				
MIND	less		edness			ing, ed	
	ful		fulness				
CARESS						ing, ed, es	<i>To dally.</i>
DALLY	(Rule 11)		iance	er		ing, ed, es	<i>To toy.</i>
TOY	ful			er		ing, ed, s	
	ish		ishness				

EXERCISE 57.

COMBAT				ant	s	ing, ed, s	<i>To fight.</i>
FIGHT				er		ing, s	<i>To struggle.</i>
STRUGGLE				er		ing, ed, s	
COURT	like	ly	liness	ier		ing, ed, s	<i>To woo.</i>
	eous	eously	eousness				
			ship				
			esy	ezan			
Woo		ingly		er		ing, ed, s	

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		

EXERCISE 58.

DAUB	y		ery	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To smear.</i>
SMEAR	y					ing, ed, s	<i>To soil.</i>
SOIL			iness		s	ing, ed, s	
					ure		
DUN	(Rule 1)			ner	s	ing, ed, s	<i>To urge a debt.</i>
URGE (R. 4)	ent	ently	ency	er		ing, ed	<i>To press.</i>
PRESS			ure	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 59.

DAMP	ish		ishness				
	y		ness	er		ening, ened	<i>To moisten.</i>
MOIST	ful		ness			ening, ed, s	<i>To wet.</i>
	y		ure				
WET			ness	(Rule 1)		ing, ed, s	
DREAD	ful	fully	fulness	er			<i>To awe.</i>
	less		lessness			ing, ed, s	
AWE	ful	fully	fulness			ing, ed	
	less.		(Rule 4)				

EXERCISE 60.

DRESS				er	es	ing, ed	<i>To clothe.</i>
CLOTHE				ier	es	ing, ed, est	<i>To deck.</i>
						ing.	
DECK				er		ing, ed	
DASH					es	ing, ed, est	<i>To strike against.</i>
STRIKE	(Rule 4)	ingly		er	e		
			stroke		ckle	ing, cken, s	<i>To hit.</i>
HIT				(Rule 1)		ing	

EXERCISE 61.

DEFRAY			ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To pay.</i>
PAY	able	(Rule 11)	ment	er		ing, ed, s	
DENY	able	(Rule 11)	al	er		ing, ed, es	<i>To refuse.</i>
REFUSE	able	(Rule 4)	al	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To contradict.</i>

<i>Verbal roots.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
CONTRADICT	ional		ion	er		ing, ed, s	
	ious		ioussness				
	ory	orily	oriness				

EXERCISE 62.

DESPAIR	(Rule 8)	ingly	ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To despond.</i>
		ate	ateness	ado			
DESPOND		ent	ency	er		ing, ed, s	
		ingly					
DESPATCH		ful		er	es	ing, ed, s	<i>To haste.</i>
HASTE		y (R. 4)	iness	er	ings	ing, ed, s	<i>To send quickly.</i>
SEND				er		ing, est, s	

EXERCISE 63.

DIG			(Rule 11)	er		ing, s	<i>To delve.</i>
DELVE				er		ing, ed, s	
DYE	(Rule 4)			er		ing, ed	<i>To color.</i>
COLOR		ate	ation	ist		ing, ed, s	<i>To tinge.</i>
		able					
		ific					
		less					
TINGE		ent	ecture			ing, ed	

EXERCISE 64.

DEMEAN			or			ing, ed, s	<i>To behave.</i>
BEHAVE			ior			ing, ed, s	<i>To conduct.</i>
CONDUCT		itious		or	uit	ing, ed, s	
				ress			
DESTINE			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To doom.</i>
			y			ate	
DOOM		ful				ing, ed, s	<i>To ordain.</i>
ORDAIN		able		er		ing, ed, s	
		inable	inability				
		inal	inance				
		inary	inarily		nance	nate	

<i>Verbal roots.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
ORDAIN	able		ability	er		aining, ed, s	
			der	er		ing, ed, s	
	less	ly	.ing				
	inant		inance		nance		
	inary	arily	ination			ating, ed, s	
			onnance				

EXERCISE 65.

DEVASTATE			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To waste.</i>
WASTE	ful	fully	ness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To desolate.</i>
DESOLATE	ory	ly (Rule 4)	ion	er		ing, ed, s	
DWINDLE						ing, ed, s	<i>To shrink.</i>
SHRINK				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To lessen.</i>
LESSEN	er					ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 66.

DABBLE				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To meddle.</i>
MEDDLE	some		someness	er		ing, ed, s	
DAMAGE	able	-			es	ing, ed, s	<i>To harm.</i>
HARM	ful	fully					
	less	lessly	lessness			ing, ed, s	
INJURE (R. 4)	ious	iously	ry	er		ing, ed, s	
			iousness				
			stice				

EXERCISE 67.

DESIRE (R. 4)	able		ableness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To wish.</i>
	less						
	ous	ously					
WISH	ful	fully		er		ing, ed, s	<i>To long.</i>
LONG		ingly	ness			ing, ed, s	
		ly					<i>To require.</i>
REQUIRE	oie		irement	er		ing, ed, s	
	isite	isitely	isition				
	isitive		isiteness				
	isitory						

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	BEING. Nouns.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		

EXERCISE 68.

DRAG						ing, ed, s	<i>To pull.</i>
PULL						ing, ed, s	<i>To haul.</i>
HAUL						ing, ed, s	
DIP	(Rule 1)			per		ing, ed, s	<i>To plunge.</i>
PLUNGE						ing, ed, s	<i>To merge.</i>
MERGE						ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 69.

DRAW	able n			er es	ers	ing, ed, s	<i>To pull.</i>
PULL						ing, ed, s	
DRILL					s	ing, ed, s	<i>To pierce.</i>
PIERCE (R. 4)	able	ingly	ingness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To bore.</i>
BORE				er		ing, ed, s	
DEFEAT					s	ing, ed, s	<i>To frustrate.</i>
FRUSTRATE	neous tory		tion			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 70.

ERR			ableness			ing, ed, s	<i>To mistake.</i>
	ant		antry				
	atic	atically	atum				
	oneous	oneously or	oneousness				
MISTAKE	able	only		er		ing, en, s	<i>To stray.</i>
	(Rule 4)	ingly					
STRAY				er		ing, ed, s	
EARN						ing, ed, s	<i>To gain by labor.</i>
GAIN	ful less	fully ly	fulness lessness	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 71.

ESCORT				er	s	ing, ed, s	<i>To guard.</i>
GUARD	able		age	er	s	ing, ed, s	<i>To protect.</i>
	ant	edly	ianship	ian			

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	Being. Nouns.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
GUARD	ful less		ianness ianship			ing, ed, s	
PROTECT			ion	or		ing, ed, s	
ESTEEM	able			er		ing, ed, s	To value.
VALUE	able less	(Rule 4)	ation s	ator er		ing, ed, s	To price.
PRICE	less		s			ing, ed	

EXERCISE 72.

ECLIPSE			tic			ing, ed, s	To darken.
DARKEN	ish some	ly	ness	er		ing, ed, s	To obscure.
OBSCURE	(Rule 4)	ly	ation ity	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 73.

ENVY	able ous	(Rule 11)		er		ing, ed, s	To grudge.
GRUDGE		ously		er		ing, ed, s	To grieve at.
GRIEVE (R. 4)	able ous	ingly ously	ance ousness	er	s	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 74.

ESSENCE	tial	ially	iality		s		To scent.
SCENT	ful less				s	iate, ed, ing ing, ed	To perfume.
PERFUME			atory	er	s	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 75.

ENTICE	(Rule 4)	ingly	ment	er		ing, ed, s	To tempt.
TEMPT	able ationless	ingly	ation	er ress		ing, ed, s	To allure.
ALLURE		ingly	ment	er		ing, ed, s	
ESPY	(Rule 11)		al onage	er		ing, ed, s	To descry.

Verbal roots.	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
DESCRY				er (Rule 11)		ing, ed, s	To discern.
DISCOVER		able	y	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 76.

FAINT	ish		ishness	ling		ing, ed, s	To sink.
	y	ly	ness				
SINK						ing, s	To swoon.
SWOON						ing, ed, s	
FEEL		ingly		er		ing, t, s	To touch.
TOUCH	y	ily	iness			ing, ed, es	To perceive.
		ingly					
PERCEIVE	able		ance	er (Rule 4)		ing, ed, s	
	eptible	ibly	ibility				
	eptive		ion	ipient			
			eptivity				

EXERCISE 77.

FIX	(Rule 1)	edly	ation			ing, ed, s	To establish.
			ity				
ESTABLISH			edness		tures		
SETTLE			ment	er		ing, ed, s	To settle.
			edness	er	ings	ing, ed, s	
			ment				
FORD	able				s	ing, ed, s	To wade.
WADE				er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 78.

FLAY				er		ing, ed, s	To skin.
SKIN (Rule 1)	ny			ner	s	ing, ed, s	To peel.
PEEL				er	ings	ing, ed, s	
FLOAT	y			er		ing, ed, s	To swim.
SWIM (Rule 1)		mingly	ming	mer		ing, s	To glide.
GLIDE				er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 79.

FURL				er		ing, ed, s	To roll.
ROLL					er	ing, ed, s	To wrap.

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	BEING. Nouns.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ROLL					s		
WRAP	ing				per	ing, ed, s	
FLY (Rule 11)				er	y	ing, es	<i>To fly.</i>
FLIT (Rule 1)			tiness	er		ing, ed	<i>To flutter.</i>
FLUTTER						ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 80.

FLIE						ing, ed, est	<i>To run.</i>
RUN (Rule 1)				ner	nel	ing, s	<i>To go.</i>
Go				er		ing, es	
FLIRT			ation		s	ing, ed	<i>To flaunt.</i>
FLAUNT						ing, ed, s	
FLUSH				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To redden.</i>
REDDEN	ish		ishness			ing, ed, s	<i>To glow.</i>
GLOW		ingly				ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 81.

FAVOR	able	ably	ableness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To help.</i>
	less		edness	ite			
			itism				
HELP	ful		fulness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To aid.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness				
AID			ance	er		ing, ed, s	
FILTER						ing, ed, s	<i>To strain.</i>
			tration			trate	
STRAIN	able			er		ing, ed	

EXERCISE 82.

FRIZZLE				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To curl.</i>
CURL	y	ingly	iness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To twist.</i>
TWIST				er		ing, ed, s	
FERRET						ing, ed, s	<i>To search.</i>
SEARCH	less			er		ing, ed, es	<i>To seek for.</i>
SEEK				er		ing, ed	

EXERCISE 83.

FERRY (Rule 11)					iage	ing, ed, es	<i>To carry.</i>
CARRY (Rule 11)				ier	iage	ing, ed, es	<i>To transport.</i>

<i>Verbal roots.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
CARRY					art artage		
TRANSPORT	ant*		ance ation edness*	er		ing, ed, s	
TUMBLE		ingly		er		ing, ed, s	<i>To grope.</i>
GROPE		ingly				ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 84.

FLOW		ingly	ingness			ing, ed, s	<i>To glide.</i>
GLIDE				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To run.</i>
RUN (Rule 1)				er	nel	ing, s	
FOLD				er	s	ing, ed, s	<i>To double.</i>
DOUBLE (Rule 5)		ly	ness	er	let loon	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 85.

FORGE			ery	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To counterfeit.</i>
COUNTERFEIT		ly	ness	er	s	ing, ed, s	<i>To feign.</i>
FEIGN		edly ingly	edness t	er		ing, ed, s	
FENCE	ful less			er	s der	ing, ed, s nd	<i>To enclose.</i>
ENCLOSE				er	ure	ing, ed, s	<i>To hedge.</i>
HEDGE				er	s	ing, ed	
FATE	al ful tidical	(Rule 4) ally	alism ality	ist		ing, ed	<i>To doom.</i>
DOOM	ful					ed, s	<i>To destine.</i>
DESTINE (Rule 4)			ation y			ing, ed	

EXERCISE 86.

TORMENT			ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To instigate.</i>
INSTIGATE			ation	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To incite.</i>

* Double meaning.

<i>Verbal roots.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BELONGING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
INCITE	(Rule 4)		ation ment	er		ing, ed, s	
FOSTER				er ling tress	age	ing, ed, s	<i>To nurse.</i>
NURSE	(Rule 4)		ture	er ling	ery s	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 87.

FATIGUE						ing, ed, s	<i>To weary.</i>
WEARY (R. 11)	some	somely	ness someness edness			ing, ed, es	<i>To tire.</i>
TIRE	some					ing, ed, s	
FLOURISH	ing	ingly		er		ing, ed, es	<i>To thrive.</i>
THRIVE				er		ing, en, s	<i>To prosper.</i>
	fitless	fitly	fit fitness				
PROSPER	ous	ously	ity			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 88.

FURROW					s	ing, ed	<i>To trench.</i>
TRENCH	ant				es	ing, ed	<i>To groove.</i>
GROOVE					es	ing, ed	
FLOG	(Rule 1)			er		ing, ed, s	<i>To whip.</i>
WHIP	(Rule 1)			per ster		ing, ed, s	<i>To lash.</i>
LASH					es	ing, ed, es	<i>To scourge.</i>
SCOURGE	(Rule 4)			er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 89.

FLING						ing, s	<i>To throw.</i>
THROW				er		ing, s	<i>To cast.</i>
CAST				er ling	er	ing, s	
FAST			s	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To abstain.</i>
ABSTAIN	stinent	stinently	stinence			ing, ed, s	<i>To refrain.</i>

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
ABSTAIN			stention				
REFRAIN						ing, ed, s	
FASTEN						ing, ed, s	
BIND				er	ing	ing, s	To bind.

EXERCISE 90.

FLASH	y				es	ing, ed	To flare.
FLARE					(Rule 4)	ing, ed, s	
FLATTER		ingly	y	er		ing, ed, s	To cajole.
CAJOLE			ery		(Rule 4)	ing, ed, s	To delude.
DELUDE	able		sion	er	(Rule 4)	ing, ed, s	
	sive		siveness				
	sory						
GROWL				er		ing, ed, s	To snarl.
SNARL				er		ing, ed, s	To grumble.
GRUMBLE		ingly		er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 91.

GRIEVE (R. 4)	able	ingly	ance	er		ing, ed, s	To lament.
	ous	ously	ousness				
LAMENT	able	ably	ation	er		ing, ed, s	To mourn.
MOURN	ful	fully	fulness	er		ing, ed, s	To sorrow.
		ingly					
SORROW	ful	fully	s			ing, ed, s	
	less						
	ry	rily					

EXERCISE 92.

GUIDE	able	less	ance	er	(Rule 4)	ing, ed, s	To lead.
LEAD				er		ing, s	To conduce.
CONDUCE	cent		ment		(Rule 4)	ing, ed, s	
	ible		ibleness				
	cive		iveness				
	titious		t	tor	uit		
				tress			
GROPE				er		ing, ed, s	To feel.
FEEL		ingly		er		ing, s	

Verbal roots.	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		

EXERCISE 93.

GROWL				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To snarl.</i>
SNARL				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To grumble.</i>
GRUMBLE	ing	ingly		er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 94.

GRIND				er		ing, s	<i>To pulverize.</i>
PULVERIZE	able					ing, ed, s	<i>Reduce to powder.</i>
GRIND						ing, s	<i>To oppress.</i>
OPPRESS	ive	ively	ion	er		ing, ed	
GRIND				er		ing, s	<i>To sharpen.</i>
SHARPEN						ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 95.

GRIFE	ple	ingly	pleness.	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To squeeze.</i>
SQUEEZE			ing			ing, ed, s	<i>To compress.</i>
COMPRESS	ible		ibility			ing, ed, es	
	ive	ly	ion				
			ure				

EXERCISE 96.

GROW			th	er		ing, s	<i>To increase.</i>
INCREASE	ful		ement	er		ing, ed, s	
GULL	ish		ishness			ed, s	<i>To impose.</i>
IMPOSE (R. 4)	able		ition	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To deceive.</i>
	tured		ure				<i>To cheat.</i>
			ost				
CHEAT	able		ibleness	er		ing, ed, s	

SECTION IX.

In this section the radical word is a noun.

EXERCISE 1.

Radical Nouns.	QUALITY, MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.				
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
GUILE	ful	fully	(Rule 4)	er			<i>Craft.</i>
	less	lessly					
CRAFT	y	ily	iness	man			<i>Fraud.</i>
FRAUD	ful		ulence				
	ulent	ly					
GUILT	less	lessly	lessness				<i>Sin.</i>
	y	ily	iness				
SIN	ful	fully (R. 7)	fulness	ner (Rule 1)		ing, ed, s	
	less		lessness				

EXERCISE 2.

GUST	able		ation				<i>Taste.</i>
	ful		fulness				
	less		o				
TASTE	able	(Rule 4)		er		ing, ed, s	
	less		lessness				
	ful		fulness				
HABIT	able		ableness				<i>Dress, Custom.</i>
	ed		iliment				
	ual	ually	acle				
			ance	ant		uating, uated, s	
			ation	ator			
			ude				
DRESS			ing	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 3.

CUSTOM	able	ably		er			
	ary	arily	ariness	er			
	ed			ary			
HAP	less	ly	piness	(Rule 1)		pening pened	<i>Fortune.</i>

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract</i>	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
HAP (Rule 1)	py	pily	piness			en, ing, ed, s	
	less	ly					
FORTUNE (R. 4)	ate	ately	ateness				<i>Chance.</i>
	less						
CHANCE	able		_____		es	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 4.

HARM	ful	fully					<i>Mischief.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness				
MISCHIEF (R.12)	vous	vously	vousness				<i>Damage.</i>
DAMAGE	able		_____		s	ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 5.

HASTE (R. 4)	y	ily	iness	er	ings	ing, ed, s	<i>Hurry.</i>
HURRY				er		ing, ed, s	<i>Speed.</i>
SPEED	y	ily	iness			ing, ed, s	
HAZARD	able			er		ing, ed, s	<i>Danger.</i>
	ous	ously					
DANGER	ous	ously	ousness				<i>Peril.</i>
	less						
PERIL	ous	ously	_____			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 6.

HEATHEN	ish	ishly	ishness			ize, ing, ed	<i>Pagan.</i>
			ism				
PAGAN	ish		ism			ize, ing, ed	
HERB	aceous	less			age		<i>Plant.</i>
	al			alist	ary		
	y						
PLANT	al		age	er	ation	ing, ed, s	
			ing				

EXERCISE 7.

HISTORY	ic				ian	ify, ing, ed	<i>Narrative.</i>
	ical	ically					
NARRATIVE	e	ly	ion	tor		te, ing, ed	<i>Story.</i>

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i>	<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	
STORY	ial			er			
HOMILY	ed						
DISCOURSE	etical	etically		ist			<i>Discourse.</i>
SERMON	ive		ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Sermon.</i>
			ing			ize, ing, ed	
			cination	cinator			

EXERCISE 8.

HONOR	ary					ing, ed, s	<i>Dignity.</i>
	able	ably	ableness	er			
	less						
DIGNITY	fied		fication	tary		fy, ing, ed	
HOPE	ful	fully	fulness			ing, ed, s	<i>Desire.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness	er			
		ingly					
DESIRE (R. 4)	able	ably	ableness	er		ing, ed, s	
	ous	ously					

EXERCISE 9.

HORROR	ible	ibly	ibleness			ify, ing, ed	<i>Terror.</i>
	id	idly	idness				
	ific						
	ent						
TERROR	ible	ibly				ify, ing, ed	<i>Dread.</i>
	ific						
DREAD	ful	fully	fulness	er		ing, ed, s	
	less		lessness				

EXERCISE 10.

HUMOR	al			ist			<i>Caprice.</i>
	ous	ously	ousness				
	some	somely					
CAPRICE	ious	iously	iousness				<i>Whim.</i>
WHIM	sical	sically	sicalness				
			sey				

Radical Nouns.	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BRING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.			
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EXERCISE 11.							
IDEA	al	ally	lism			ize, ing, ed, s ate, ing, ed, s	Notion.
NOTION	al	ally	ality	ist			Sentiment.
SENTIMENT	al		ality				
IDIOT	ic		ism			ize, ing, ed, s	Fool.
	ical		cy				
FOOL	ish	ishly	ishness			ing, ed, s	Buffoon.
			ly				
BUFFOON	ish		ery				

EXERCISE 12.

IDOL	atrous	atrously	atry	atress		atrize, ing, ed, s	<i>Image.</i>
	atrical			ater			
	ish		ism	ist		ize, ing, ed, s	
				izer			
IMAGE			ry				
	inable					ine, ing, ed, s	
	inary		ination	inant			
	inative		ing	iner			

EXERCISE 13.

IGNOMINY (R.11)	ious	iously					<i>Disgrace.</i>
DISGRACE	ful	fully	fulness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Dishonor.</i>
	cious						
DISHONOR	able	ably		er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 14.

JOURNAL				ist		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Register.</i>
REGISTER					tracy		
			istration		trar		
			try				
JOY	ful	fully	fulness				<i>Delight.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness				
	ous	ously	ousness				
			ance				

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
DELIGHT	ful less some	fully	fulness	er		ing, ed, s	
			someness				

EXERCISE 15.

KNACK	ish		ishness	er			<i>Trick.</i>
TRICK	ish sy		ery ing ment	ster		ing, ed, s	
LABOR	ious less some	iously	iousness	er	atory	ing, ed, s	<i>Work.</i>
WORK			ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Toil.</i>
TOLL	ful some			er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 16.

LAUD	able atory	ably	ableness ative				<i>Praise.</i>
PRAISE	ful less			er		ing, ed, s	
LAW	ful less yerly	fully lessly	fulness lessness				<i>Decree.</i>
DECREE	tal tive torial tory		tist	yer		ing, ed, s	<i>Statute.</i>
STATUTE (R. 4)	able ory	torily ably					

EXERCISE 17.

LEAVE			ings	er			<i>License.</i>
LICENSE	able			er tiate		ing, ed, s	
	tious	ly	ness				

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
LENGTH	y ful		ening			en, ed, s	<i>Distance.</i>
DISTANCE	t	wise					
LIMIT	ary ed less	ly edly	ation			ing, ed, s	<i>Bound.</i>
BOUND	en less		ary lessness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Border.</i>
BORDER				er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 18.

LOUT	ish		ishness				<i>Clown.</i>
CLOWN	ish		ishness				
LUCRE	iferous ative		ery				<i>Gain.</i>
GAIN	ful less	fully ly	fulness lessness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Profit.</i>
PROFIT	able less	ably	ableness			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 19.

SENSE (Rule 4)	ated ful ed less ible		ation				<i>Perception.</i>
		lessly ibly	lessness ibleness ibility				
	itive ual uous tient	itively ually	orium uality			ist, ualize, ed, ing	
PERCEPTION	ive ient		ivity				

EXERCISE 20.

MAJESTY (R. 11)	ic	ically	icalness				<i>Dignity.</i>
DIGNITY	fied		fication	tary		fy, ing, ed	<i>State.</i>

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
STATE	ary						
	ed	edly	ment				
	ly	ly	liness				
	ionary		tion	er	ionery		
			ism	ist			
	istical		istics				
MANNER	ly		liness	ist			<i>Form.</i>
FORM	al	ly	ality	alist		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Shape.</i>
	ative		ation	er			
	ful		ula				
	less		ulary				
SHAPE	ly						
	less						

EXERCISE 21.

MATTER	ial	ly	ialism	ialist			<i>Body.</i>
	y		riality			ialize, ing, ed, s	
	less		ialness				
	iate		iation				
BODY	ily				ice		<i>Substance.</i>
	iless						
	ied						
SUBSTANCE	tial	ially	iality			iate, ing, ed, s	
	tive	tively	ialness				
MEASURE	able	ably	ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Quantity.</i>
	less						
QUANTITY	itative		um				

EXERCISE 22.

MERCY	iful	ifully	ifulness				<i>Pardon.</i>
	iless	ilessly	flessness				
PARDON	able	ably	ableness	er			
METHOD	ical	ically	ism	ist		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Manner.</i>
	ic						
	istical						
MANNER	ly	ly	liness				
			ism	ist			

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i>	<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
EXERCISE 23.							
MIRACLE	ulous	ulously	ulousness				<i>Wonder.</i>
WONDER	ful	fully	fulness			ing, ed, s	
	rous	rously	ment				
MISCHIEF	vous	voually	vousness	(Rule 12)			<i>Harm.</i>
HARM	ful	fully					
	less	lessly	lessness				
MISTRUST	ful		fulness				<i>Doubt.</i>
	less						
DOUBT	able	ingly	ing	er		ing, ed, s	
	ful	fully	fulness				
	less	lessly					

EXERCISE 24.

MOB	bish		ile				<i>Rabble.</i>
RABBLE			ment				
MODE (Rule 4)	al		ality				
	ish	ishly	ishness	eller	el		<i>Fashion.</i>
FASHION	able	ably	ableness	er		ing, ed, s	
MOMENT	al	ally	um				
	ary	arily					<i>Consequence.</i>
	ous						
CONSEQUENCE	tial	tially	ness				
	t	ly					

EXERCISE 25.

MONARCH	al		y	ess			<i>Sovereign.</i>
	ial	tally		lst		ize, ing, ed	
	ical						
SOVEREIGN		ly	ty			ize, ing, ed	<i>Earth.</i>
MOULD	y		iness			ering, ed, s	
EARTH	en			ling			
	y		iness				
	ly						
MOULD	able		ing	er			

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		

EXERCISE 26.

MYSTERY	ial	(Rule 11)				ize, ing, ed	<i>Secret.</i>
	ious	iously	iousness				
	ical	ically	icism	ic			
SECRET		ly	ness	agogue			
			taniship	ist			
	ory		cy	tary			
	itious		ion			e, ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 27.

NEED	ful	fully		er		ing, ed, s	<i>Want.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness				
		s	ment				
WANT	y	ily	iness				
	less					ing, ed, s	
	ful	ingly	ion	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Slight.</i>
NEGLECT	igent	igently	igence	igee			
	ive						
		ly	ness	er		en	
SLIGHT	y	ingly				ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 28.

NIGGARD	ly	ly	liness				<i>Miser.</i>
			ise				
			ness				
MISER	able	ably	ableness				
			y				
NODE	ous		ule				<i>Knot.</i>
	uled						
KNOT	less	(R. 1)	tiness				
	ty						
	ted						

EXERCISE 29.

NOTE	able	ably	ableness			ing, ed, s	<i>Mark.</i>
	arial		tation	tary			

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
NOTE (Rule 4)	ed less	edly	edness ice ification	er		ify, ing, ed, s ing, ed, s	
MARK				er sman			
NOTION	al	ally	ality	ist			<i>Idea.</i>
IDEA	al	ally	alism			ize, ing, ed, s ate	<i>Thought.</i>
THOUGHT	ful less	fully lessly	fulness lessness				

EXERCISE 30.

NUMBER			s			ing, ed	<i>Multitude.</i>
	less erable eral erary erical erous	erally erically	eration erousness erosity	erator ist	erate	ing, ed, s	
MULTITUDE	dimous						
NUTRIMENT	al tious tive		cation tion ture				<i>Food.</i>
FOOD	ful less y						

EXERCISE 31.

ODOR	ate ous iferous		ament				<i>Scent.</i>
SCENT	ful less					ing, ed, s	
OMEN	ed inous		ation inously			ate, ing, ed	<i>Sign.</i>
SIGN	al	ally	ality			ing, ed, s	

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BRING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
SIGN			ation al	aturist al	ature et		
	ificant ificative	ificantly ificatively	ificance ification	ificator		ify, ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 32.

ORB	ed icular y		it iculation				<i>Sphere.</i>
SPHERE (R. 4)	ical oidal	ically	icalness oidity	roid rule			
OSTENT	sible atious ous	sibly atiously	ation atiousness			ate, ing, ed	<i>Show.</i>
SHOW	ish y		w			ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 33.

PACE	ed			er		ing, ed, s	<i>Step.</i>
STEP	ping						
PACT	ional		ion				<i>Contract.</i>
CONTRACT	ed ible ile	edly	edness ibility ion	or		ing, ed, s	
PAGAN	ish		ism			ize, ing, ed	<i>Heathen.</i>
HEATHEN	ish	ishly	ishness ism			ize, ing, ed	

EXERCISE 34.

PARABLE	olical	olically	ola				<i>Allegory.</i>
ALLEGORY	ical	ically		ist		ize, ing, ed, s	
PARASITE	ical	ically	ism				<i>Sycophant.</i>
SYCOPHANT	ical		cy ry				
PARENT	al	ally	age				<i>Father or Mother.</i>

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
PARENT	less		ation				
FATHER	ly		hood				
	less		liness				
MOTHER	less		hood				
	ly		liness				

EXERCISE 35.

PART	ed		age	er		ing, ed, s	Portion.
	ibly	ly	ing				
			nership	ner			
			y	isan			
PORTION				ist			
PASTOR	al		ship				Shepherd.
	ly		ure				
	urable		urage				
SHEPHERD	ish			ess			

EXERCISE 36.

PEACE (R. 4)	able	ably	ableness				Quiet.
	ful	fully	fulness				
	less						
QUIET	escent		escence			ing, ed, s	
		ly	ism	ist			
	some		ness				
			ude				
			us				
PEARL	ed						Gem.
	y						
GEM	mary						
	meous						
	y						

EXERCISE 37.

PEST	ous					er, ing, ed, s	Plague.
	iferous						
	ilent	ly	ilence				
	ilential						

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i>	<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
PLAGUE	ful					ing, ed, s	
PETITION	y ary tory	ily arily		er			<i>Request.</i>
REQUEST				er		ing, ed, s	
	irable site isitive isitory	sitely	irement ness isition				

EXERCISE 38.

RESOLVE	uble olute utive able	utely edly	uteness ution edness ent	utioner er		ing, ed, s	<i>Purpose.</i>
PURPOSE	less	ly				ing, ed, s	
RESPECT	able ful ive less	ably fully ively	ability	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Regard.</i>
REGARD	able ful less	fully lessly	lessness	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 39.

REST	ful less	fully lessly	lessness			ing, ed, s	<i>Repose.</i>
REPOSE	(Rule 4)		al edness ition	itory		ing, ed, s	
REPROACH	ful able	fully				ing, ed, s	<i>Censure.</i>
CENSURE	able ual	(Rule 4)	ableness ring re sus	er		ing, ed, s	

Radical Nouns.	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EXERCISE 40.							
REPUTE (Rule 4)	able less	ably edly	ation			ing, ed, s	Character.
CHARACTER	istical	istically	isticalness			ize, ing, ed, s	
	less		istic				
REQUEST	irable isite isitive isitory	isitely	iment isiteness isition	er		ing, ed, s	Demand.
DEMAND	able			ant er er		ing, ed, s	Petition.
PETITION	ary itory	arily				ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 41.

RESOLVE (Rule 4)	uble ute utive able	utely edly	iteness ition edness ent	utioner		ing, ed, s	<i>Purpose.</i>
PURPOSE	less	ly		er		ing, ed, s	
RESOURCE	less						<i>Expedient.</i>
EXPEDIENT		ly itely tiously	ence ition itive			ite, ing, ed	

EXERCISE 42.

RESPECT	able ful ive less	ably fully ively	ability lessness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Regard.</i>
REGARD	able ful less	fully lessly		er		ing, ed, s	
REVISE			lessness al ion	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Review.</i>
REVIEW				er			

Radical Nouns.	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EXERCISE 43.							
RIDDLE		lingly		ler			<i>Enigma.</i>
ENIGMA	tical	tically		tist			
RIOT	ous	ously	ousness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Tumult.</i>
TUMULT	uary	uarly	uousness	er		ate, ing, ed, s	
	uous	uously	uousness				
			uation				
RIVAL			ity			ing, ed, s	<i>Antagonist.</i>
			ry				
			ship				
ANTAGONIST	ic		ism				

EXERCISE 44.

ROGUE (Rule 4)	ish	ishly	ery				<i>Villain.</i>
	y		ishness				
VILLAIN	ous	ously	age	izer		ize, etc.	
			y				
ROMANCE	tic	tically		er			<i>Fiction.</i>
FICTION	tile						
	ous						
	tious	tiously	tiousness				
	tive						

EXERCISE 45.

ROOM	ful		age				<i>Space.</i>
	y		iness				
SPACE	ful						
	cious	iously	iousness				
RUTH	ful	fully					<i>Pity.</i>
	less		lessness				
PITY (Rule 11)	eous	eously				ing, ed, s	
	iable		iability				
		iedly		ier			
	iful	ifully	ifulness				
	iless						

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		

EXERCISE 46.

SALT	ant		ation iter				<i>Leap.</i>
LEAP				er		ing, ed, s	
SAVOR	y less	ily	iness				<i>Taste.</i>
TASTE (Rule 4)	able ed ful less			er		ing, ed, s	
			lessness				

EXERCISE 47.

SCHEPTIC	ical	ically	icalness ism			ise, ing, ed	<i>Infidel.</i>
INFIDEL			ity				
SCHEME			atism	atist er		ing, ed, s	<i>Project.</i>
PROJECT	ile		ion ment	ile		ing, ed, s	
SCRUPLE (R. 4)	ous	ously	ousness	er		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Doubt.</i>
DOUBT	ful less	fully ingly lessly	fulness ing	er		ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 48.

SEDITION	ous	ously		ary			<i>Tumult.</i>
TUMULT	uary uous	uarly uously	uariness uousness	er		ate, ing, ed, s	
SENTIMENT	al		uation ality				
THOUGHT	ful less		fulness lessness				<i>Thought.</i>
SERMON			ination ing	inator		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Discourse.</i>
DISCOURSE	ive		ing	er		ing, ed, s	

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i>		<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		

EXERCISE 49.

SHAPE	less					ing, ed, s	<i>Form.</i>
	ly						
FORM	al	ally	ity	ist		alize, ing, ed, s	
	ative		ation	er		ing, ed, s	
	ful		ula		ulary		
	less						
SHARE			ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Part.</i>
PART	ed	ly	age	er			
	ible		ing	ner			
			nership				
			y	isan			

EXERCISE 50.

SHEATH	less					ing, ed, s	<i>Case.</i>
	y						
CASE			ing				
CASE (Rule 4)	ual	ually	uality				<i>Condition.</i>
CONDITION	al	ally	ality				
	ed						
SINEW	ed						<i>Tendon.</i>
	y						
	less						
TENDON	inous						

EXERCISE 51.

SIZE	able			er			<i>Bulk.</i>
	ed						
BULK	y		iness				
SLANDER	ous	ously		er		ing, ed, s	<i>Reproach.</i>
REPROACH	able					ing, ed, s	
	ful	fully					
SLEEP	ful		ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Slumber.</i>
	less		lessness				
	y	ily	iness				
SLUMBER	ous		ing	er		ing, ed, s	

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY.</i> <i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i> <i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING.</i> <i>Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i> <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract	Personal	Subst.		

EXERCISE 52.

SLUG (Rule 1)	ish	ishly	ishness	gard		gardize, ing, ed, s	<i>Drone.</i>
DRONE	ish	(Rule 4)	ishness				
			ing				
SORROW	ful	fully	ing			ing, ed, s	<i>Grief.</i>
	less						
	y	ily					
GRIEF (R. 12)	evable	ingly	ance	er		ing, ed, s	
	vous	vously	vousness				

EXERCISE 53.

SORT	able		ition		s	ing, ed, s	<i>Species.</i>
	al		ilege				
	ilegious						
SPECIES	al		ality			alize, ing, ed	
	fical	fically	ficness		fio	fy, ing, est	
	ous	ously	men				
SPECTACLE	d		ation	ator			<i>Show.</i>
	cular		atorship	atress			
			ve		rum		
SHOW	ish				s	ing, ed, s	
	y						

EXERCISE 54.

SPEED	y	ily	iness				<i>Haste.</i>
HASTE	y	ily	iness	ener	ings	en, ing, ed, s	
SPITE	ful	fully	fulness			ing, ed, s	<i>Hate.</i>
HATE	ful	fully	fulness	er		ing, ed, s	
			red				
SPEEK	ed						<i>Anger.</i>
	ful						
	less						
	y						
	etical		etic				
	ish						
	itive						
ANGER	ry	rily					

	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	
Radical Nouns.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EXERCISE 55.							
SPORT	ful	fully	fulness			ing, ed, s	Play.
	ive	ingly	iveness				
PLAY	less						
STATE	ful	fully	fulness	er		ing, ed, s	Condition.
	ary						
	ed	edly					
	ly	ly	liness				
			ment				
	ionary		ion	ioner	ionery		
	istical		ism	ist			
			tistics				
CONDITION	al	ally	ality			ing, ed, s	
	ed						

EXERCISE 56.

STATUE	ned		ary				<i>Image.</i>
			ure				
IMAGE	inable				ry	ine, ing, ed, s	
	inant						
	inary		ination	iner			
STAY	inative		ining				
	ed		edness	er	s	ing, ed, s	<i>Support.</i>
SUPPORT	less						
	able		ableness	er		ing, ed, s	
	ful		ance				
	less		ment				

EXERCISE 57.

STRENGTH	less			ener		en, ing, ed, s	<i>Force.</i>
FORCE	ful	edly	edness			ing, ed, s	
	less			er			
SUBSTANCE	ible	ibly	ing				<i>Body.</i>
	tial	tially	tiality			ate, ing, ed, s	
	tive	tively	ness				
			tials				

<i>Radical Nouns.</i>	<i>QUALITY.</i> <i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i> <i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING.</i> <i>Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i> <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
BODY	ied iless	(Rule 11) ily			ice		

EXERCISE 58.

SUFFRAGE	ant			an		ate, ing, ed	<i>Vote.</i>
				ator			
VOTE			s	er		ing, ed, s	
SUPPORT	able		ableness				
	ful		ance	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Sustain.</i>
	less		ment				
SUSTAIN			enance	er		ing, ed, s	
			entacle				
			entation				

EXERCISE 59.

SYMBOL	ical	ically	ization			ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Emblem.</i>
EMBLEM	atical	atically		atist		atize, ing, ed, s	
SYMMETRY	al	(Rule 11)		rian			<i>Proportion.</i>
	ical			trist		rize, ing, ed, s	
PROPORTION	able	ably	ableness				
	al	ally	ality				
	ate	ately	ateness				
	less						

SECTION X.

Examples in which the radical is an adjective.

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i> <i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING.</i> <i>Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i> <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY.</i> <i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
HOSPITABLE	ly	ness					
		ality	alier	al	ate, ing		
			ost	ostel			
			ess				
			ostler				

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
HOSTILE	ly	ity			ize, ing, ed, s		<i>Adverse.</i>
ADVERSE	ly	ness ity	ary			ative	

EXERCISE 2.

HOT	ly	ness			(R. 1)	er, est	<i>Eager.</i>
EAGER	ly	ness					<i>Ardent.</i>
ARDENT	ly	cy					
HUGE	ly	ness					<i>Vast.</i>
VAST	ly	ness				y, er, est	<i>Great.</i>
GREAT	ly	ness			en	er, est	

EXERCISE 3.

HUMAN	ely ly	ity	ist		ize, ing, ed, s	e	<i>Tender.</i>
TENDER	ly	ness	ling				<i>Soft.</i>
SOFT	ly	ness	ener		en, ing, ed, s	er, est	
HUMBLE	ly	ness			e, ing, ed, s		<i>Lowly.</i>
LOW	y ingly	iness			er, ing, ed, s		<i>Meek.</i>
MEEK	ly	ness			en		

EXERCISE 4.

IDLE	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Lazy.</i>
LAZY	ly	ness				er, est	
IGNOBLE	ly	ility ness					<i>Mean.</i>
MEAN	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Low.</i>
LOW	ly ingly	liness ness			er, ing, ed, s		

EXERCISE 5.

ILLEGAL	ly	ity					<i>Unlawful.</i>
UNLAWFUL	ly	ness					<i>Illicit.</i>
ILLICIT	ly	ness					
ILLIMITABLE		ation edness				ed	<i>Interminable.</i>

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
INTERMINABLE		ness				ate	
IMBECILE		ity			tate, ing, ed, s		<i>Weak.</i>
WEAK	ly	ness	ener		en, ing, ed, s	er, est	
			ling				

EXERCISE 6.

IMMANE	ly	ity					<i>Fierce.</i>
FIERCE	ly	ness				er, est	
IMMATERIAL		ism	ist			ized	<i>Incorporeal.</i>
	ly	ity				riate	
INCORPOREAL	ly	ity					
		ation					

EXERCISE 7.

IMMENSE	ly	ness			urate, ing, ed	urable	<i>Vast.</i>
		ity					
VAST	ly	ness				y, er, est	<i>Extensive.</i>
EXTENSIVE	ly	ness					

EXERCISE 8.

IMMODEST	ly	y					<i>Unchaste.</i>
UNCHASTE	ly	ity					<i>Obscene.</i>
OBSCENE	ly	ness, ity					
IMMORAL		ity					<i>Wicked.</i>
WICKED	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Dishonest.</i>
DISHONEST	ly	y					
	orably	or	er			able	

EXERCISE 9.

IMMORTAL	ly	ity			ize, ing, -ed, s		<i>Everlasting.</i>
EVERLASTING	ly	ness					<i>Perpetual.</i>
PERPETUAL	ly	ity					
		ation			ate, ing, ed, s		
IMMUTABLE	ly	ility					<i>Unchanged.</i>
		tion			e		

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.			
UNCHANGED	ably	ableness			ing, ed, s	able	Invariable.
INVARIABLE	ly	ableness					

EXERCISE 10.

IMPARTIAL	ly	ity	ist				<i>Equal.</i>
EQUAL	bly	bility			ize, ing, ed, s	able	
		ity					
		ization					
	ly	ness					
	torially	tion				torial	
	itably	ity				able	
		ableness					
		nimity					

EXERCISE 11.

IMPATIENT	ly	ce					<i>Eager.</i>
EAGER	ly	ness					<i>Ardent.</i>
ARDENT	ly	cy	(Rule 6)				
		our					
IMPETUOUS	ly	ity					<i>Vehement.</i>
		ness					
VEHEMENT	ly	ce	(Rule 6)				<i>Fervent.</i>
FERVENT	ly	cy				id	
		ness					
		edness					
		or					

EXERCISE 12.

IMPIOUS	ly	ness					<i>Profane.</i>
		ety					
PROFANE	ly	ation	er			er, est	<i>Irreverent.</i>
		ness					
IRREVERENT	ly	ence					
INCAPABLE		ility			citae, ing, ed, s	cious	<i>Unfit.</i>
		citation					
		city					
UNFIT	ly	ness				ting	

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			

EXERCISE 13.

INCERTAIN	ly	ty					<i>Doubtful.</i>
		titude					
DOUBTFUL	ly	ness					
	ingly	ing					
	lessly					less	

EXERCISE 14.

INCIDENT	ly	ce	(Rule 6)				<i>Casual.</i>
	ally	cy				al	
INSATIABLE	ly	ness		ate, ing, ed, s			<i>Voracious.</i>
	ately	ety				urable	
VORACIOUS	ly	ness					
JEJUNE	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Barren.</i>
BARREN	ly	ness					<i>Unfruitful.</i>
UNFRUITFUL		ness					

EXERCISE 15.

JOCOSE	ly	ness					<i>Merry.</i>
	ularly	ularity				ular	
		ulator					
	cundly	cundity				cund	
MERRY	ily	iment	(Rule 11)			er, est	<i>Jovial.</i>
		iness					
JOVIAL	ly	ity	ist				<i>Jolly.</i>
		ness					
JOLLY	ily	iness				er, est	

EXERCISE 16.

JURIDICAL	ly	isdiction					<i>Legal.</i>
	isdictional						
	isdicative						
LEGAL	ly	ity	gist	ize, ing, ed, s			
JUST	ly	ness					<i>Upright.</i>
		ice	icer				
		iceship	iciary				
	ifically	ifiableness				able	
		ification	ificer	ify, ing, ed, s			

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			

EXERCISE 17.

UPRIGHT	ly	ness					<i>Honest.</i>
HONEST	ly	y				er, est	
KIND	ly	liness				less	<i>Benevolent.</i>
		ness				er, est	
BENEVOLENT	ly	ence				lous	

EXERCISE 18.

LANGUISH	dly uishingly	dness ing ment uor	uisher		ish, ing, ed, s		<i>Faint.</i>
FAINT	ly ish	ness ing ishness				er, est ling	<i>Weak.</i>
WEAK	ly	ness	ener	ling	en, ing, ed, s	er, est	
LANK	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Slender.</i>
SLENDER	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Thin.</i>
THIN	ly (Rule 1)	ness				er, est	

EXERCISE 19.

LARGE	ly	ness ess					<i>Big.</i>
BIG	ly	ness					<i>Huge.</i>
HUGE	ly	ness					
LATE	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Tardy.</i>
	ish ed astingly astly terly	astingness				st ing	

EXERCISE 20.

TARDY	ily	iness ity				er, est	<i>Slow.</i>
SLOW	ly	ness				er, est	
LAVISH	ly	ment	er				<i>Wasteful.</i>

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
WASTEFUL	ly	ness			ing, ed, s		<i>Prodigal.</i>
PRODIGAL	ly	ity					
		gence					
LAX		ation				ative	<i>Loose.</i>
		ity					
	ly	ness					
LOOSE	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Slack.</i>
SLACK	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	

EXERCISE 21.

LIBERAL	ly	ity			ize, ing, ed, s		<i>Generous.</i>
		ation	ator		ate, ing, ed, s		
		ty					
		tine					
		tinism					
GENEROUS	ly	ness					<i>Free.</i>
		osity					
FREE	ly	dom				er, est	
		ness					
LIBIDINOUS	ly	ness	ist				<i>Lewd.</i>
LEWD	ly	ness	ster			er, est	<i>Wicked.</i>
WICKED	ly	ness				er, est	

EXERCISE 22.

LEGITIMATE	ly	ness					<i>Legal.</i>
		cy					
		tion					
LEGAL	ly	ity	gist		ize, ing, ed, s		<i>Lawful.</i>
LIGHT	ly	ness	er	s		er, est	<i>Nimble.</i>
NIMBLE	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Quick.</i>
QUICK	ly	ness	ener		en, ing, ed, s	er, est	

EXERCISE 23.

LIKE	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s		<i>Similar.</i>
	wise						
SIMILAR	ly	ity					
		e					

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>Being. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
SIMILAR		itude				itudinary	
LOATH		ing			e, ing, ed, s	ful	<i>Unwilling.</i>
		liness				ly	
		ness					
	somely	someness				some	
UNWILLING	ly	ness					<i>Reluctant.</i>
RELUCTANT	ly	tation			tate, ing, ed, s		
		tance					

EXERCISE 24.

LONE	ly	liness					<i>Solitary.</i>
		someness				some	
		ness				ish	
SOLITARY	ily	iness	rian				<i>Single.</i>
		ude					
SINGLE	ly	ness					
	ularly	ularity	ist			ular	

EXERCISE 25.

LONG	ingly	ing				er, est	<i>Tedious.</i>
	ly	ness					
	wise	someness				some	
TEDIOUS	ly	ness					

EXERCISE 26.

LOUD	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Clamorous.</i>
CLAMOROUS	ly	or	er				
LUBRIC		ity	ator	ate, ing, ed, s		ous	<i>Smooth.</i>
SMOOTH	ly	ness	er	ing, ed, s		er, est	
LUXURIANT	ly	ance		ate, ing, ed, s			<i>Exuberant.</i>
		ury					
	uriously	ousness				ous	
EXUBERANT	ly	ance		ate, ing, ed, s			

EXERCISE 27.

MAGISTERIAL	ly	ness	trate	y		tral	<i>Proud.</i>
		tracy					
	trally	trality				tratio	

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BRING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
PROUD	ly					er, est	
MAIN	ly						<i>Principal.</i>
PRINCIPAL	ly	ity ate iation ple					<i>Chief.</i>
CHIEF	ly	tainry	tain	age		er, est, less	

EXERCISE 28

MALAPERT	ly	ness					<i>Impudent.</i>
IMPUDENT	ly	dence dicity					
MALIGN	antly	ancy	er		ing, ed, s	ant	<i>Pernicious.</i>
	ly	ity					
PERNICIOUS	ly						

EXERCISE 29.

MATURE	ly	ation ity			ate, ing, ed, s	ative	<i>Ripe.</i>
RIPE	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Complete.</i>
COMPLETE	ly	ment ness tion				tive tory er, est	

EXERCISE 30.

COMPLEX		edness				ionary	<i>Intricate.</i>
	ionally	ion				ional	
	ly	ity ure				ed	
INTRICATE	ly	ness cy				ble	
MEAGER	ly	ness					<i>Lean.</i>
LEAN		ness				er, est	<i>Thin.</i>
THIN	ly (Rule 1)	ness				ner, nest	
MEAN	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Base.</i>
BASE	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Vile.</i>

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
VILE	ly	ness ification ity ipendency			ify, ing, ed, s ipend	er, est	
EXERCISE 31.							
MEAN	while						<i>Middle.</i>
MEAN		ing					<i>Intent.</i>
MEEK	ly	ness			en	er, est	<i>Mild.</i>
MILD	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Soft.</i>
SOFT	ly	ness ening	ling ener		en, ing, ed, s en	er, est	
EXERCISE 32.							
MEET	ly	ness					<i>Fit.</i>
FIT	ly tingly	ness	ter	(R. 1)		ter, test	<i>Proper.</i>
PROPER	ly	ness		ty			
MERRY (R. 11)	ily	iment iness				er, est	<i>Jovial.</i>
JOVIAL	ly	ness	ist				
EXERCISE 33.							
MINOR		ation ity	ite		ate, ing, ed, s		<i>Less.</i>
LESS	er.				en, ing, ed, s	er, ast	<i>Inferior.</i>
INFERIOR	nal	ity nally					
EXERCISE 34.							
MINUTE	ly	ness ise					<i>Small.</i>
	ly	e			ing, ed, s		<i>Period of time.</i>
SMALL	y	ness				er, est, ish	<i>Slender.</i>
SLENDER	ly	ness				er, est	
MODERN		ism	ist izer		ize, ing, ed, s		<i>Recent.</i>
RECENT	ly	cy ness					

Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	BEING. Nouns.			ACTION. Verbs.	QUALITY. Adjectives.	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.			
EXERCISE 35.							
MOIST		ness		ure	en, ing, ed, s	ful y ish y	Damp.
DAMP		ishness ness					
MOROSE	ly	ness ity					Sullen.
SULLEN	ly	ness s					

EXERCISE 36

MORTAL	ly	ity			ize, ing, ed, s		Human.
HUMAN	ely	ity			ize, ing, ed, s	e	
	ly		ist				
MUNIFICENT	ly	cence					Generous.
GENEROUS	ly	osity ness					

EXERCISE 37.

MUTE	ly	ness					Silent.
SILENT	ly	ce	iary				
MUTUAL	ly	ity					Reciprocal.
	itious	ation					
RECIPROCAL	ly	ness ity ation			ate, ing, ed, s	ate	

EXERCISE 38.

NAUGHTY	ily	iness					Bad.
BAD	ly	ness					
NEAR	ly	ness				er, est	Nigh.
NIGH	ly	ness				er, est	
NEAT	ly	ness				er, est	Clean.
CLEAN	ly	liness ness sing	ser		se, ing, ed, s	ly	

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Manner. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
EXERCISE 39.							
CLEAR	ly	ance ness	er			er, est	<i>Bright.</i>
BRIGHT	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	
NECESSARY	ily	ies tation itousness itude ity ity	ian		itate, ing, ed, s	itous	<i>Essential.</i>
ESSENTIAL	ly	ity			ate, ing, ed, s		
EXERCISE 40.							
NEW	ly	ness s		t		ish er, est	<i>Fresh.</i>
FRESH	ly	ness	et		en, ing, ed	er, est	
NICE	ly	ness ty				er, est	<i>Fine.</i>
FINE	ly	ness nesse	er	ery		er, est	
	ically	icalness				ical	
EXERCISE 41							
NOBLE	ly	ness ilitation ility	lesse		illitate, ing, ed	er, est	<i>Great.</i>
GREAT	ly	ness				er, est	
NULL		ity			ify, ing, ed, s		<i>Void.</i>
VOID	able	ance ness	er		ing, ed, s		
EXERCISE 42.							
OBLIQUE	ly	quation ity					<i>Indirect.</i>
INDIRECT	ly	ness ion					
OBSCURE	ly	ness rity ration	er				<i>Dark.</i>
DARK	ly	ness	ener		en, ing, ed, s	er, est, ish some	

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
EXERCISE 43.							
OBSTINATE	ly	ness					<i>Stubborn.</i>
		cy					
STUBBORN	ly	ness					
ODIOUS	ly	ness					<i>Invidious.</i>
		um					
INVIDIOUS	ly	ness					
OLD		ness				er, est, en	<i>Ancient.</i>
ANCIENT	ly	ness	s				

EXERCISE 44.

ONE	ce	ment				ly	<i>Single.</i>
	ly	ness					
SINGLE	ly	ness					
	ularly	ularity	ularist			ular	<i>Infamous.</i>
OPPROBRIOUS	ly	ness					
		um					
INFAMOUS	ly	ness					<i>Wan.</i>
PÆLE		ness				ish	
	lidly	lidity				lid	
		lor				y	

EXERCISE 45.

WAN	(R. 1)	ness				nish	<i>White.</i>
						ned	
WHITE		ness	ing	en, ing, ed, s		ly, er, est	
		ishness				ish	<i>Appropriate.</i>
PECULIAR	ly	ity		ize, ing, ed, s			
		ness					
APPROPRIATE	ly	ness				able	<i>Contrite.</i>
		ation	ator				
PENITENT	ly (R. 6)	ce	tiary	iary		ial	
CONTRITE		tion					

EXERCISE 46.

PERFECT	ively					ive	<i>Complete.</i>
	ly	ness					
		tion	ist	ing, ed, s		al	

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.			
COMPLETE	ly	ment ness tion				er, est tive tory	
RICH	ly	ness	es			er, est	<i>Opulent.</i>
OPULENT		ence	(Rule 6)				

EXERCISE 47.

RIGHT	ously	ousness	er			ous	<i>Just.</i>
	fully	fulness				ful	
	ly	ness					
JUST		ice	icer				
		iciary					
		ship			fy, ing, ed, s		
	ifiably	ableness				able	
	ly	ification	ifier				

EXERCISE 48.

RIGID	ly	ness ity					<i>Strict.</i>
	orously	orouslyness				ous	
		or					
STRICT	ly	ness ure					
RIPE	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Mature.</i>
MATURE	ly	ation ity			ing, ed, s	ative	

EXERCISE 49.

ROBUST	iously	iousness ness				ious	<i>Strong.</i>
STRONG	ly					er, est	
ROUGH	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Rude.</i>
RUDE	ly	ness					
SACRED	ly	ness			rate, ing, ed, s		<i>Holy.</i>
						ring	
HOLY (Rule 11)	ily	iness				er, est	

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
EXERCISE 50.							
SAD	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s (Rule 1)	der, dest	<i>Grave.</i>
GRAVE	ly	ness				olent id idated	
		idation itation ity			itate, ing, ed, s		
SAFE	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Secure.</i>
SECURE	ly	ty ness ment ity	er			er, est	

EXERCISE 51.

SAGE	aciously ly	aciousness acity ness				acious	<i>Wise.</i>
WISE	ly	dom	ling			er, est	
SANE	able ative	ation ity					<i>Sound.</i>
SOUND	ly	ness				er, est	
SAVAGE	ly	ness ry					<i>Wild.</i>
WILD	ly	ness erness			ing	er, est	

EXERCISE 52.

SCANT	ly ily	ness iness			le, ing, ed, s	er, est y	<i>Scarce.</i>
SCARCE	ly	ness				er, est	
SCURRILE	ously	ity				ous	<i>Low.</i>
LOW	erily ly	liness ness			er, ing, ed, s	ermost er, est, ly	

EXERCISE 53.

SECRET		cy ariship ness	ary list		e, ing, ed, s		<i>Private.</i>
	ly						

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
SECRET		ion	ory			itious	
PRIVATE		cy	do	teer			
	ly	ness					
	ily	ity				y	
SEDATE	ly	ness					<i>Calm.</i>
CALM	ly	ness	er			er, est, y	

EXERCISE 54.

SEDULOUS	ly	ness					<i>Diligent.</i>
		ity					
DILIGENT	ly	ce					
SEMINAL		ity	rist	ary	ate, ing, ed, s	ed	<i>Radical.</i>
		ation				ifical	
RADICAL	ly	ity			ate, ing, ed, s		
		tion		cle			
SEPARATE		bility				ble	<i>Disjoint.</i>
	ly	bleness					
		ness					
		tion	ist			ory	
DISJOINT	ly				ing, ed, s	unct	
	unctively	unction				unctive	

EXERCISE 55.

SERENE	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Placid.</i>
		itude					
		ity				er, est	
PLACID	ly	ity					
SERIOUS	ly	ness					<i>Solemn.</i>
SOLEMN	ly	ness			ize, ing, ed, s		
		ity					
		ization	izer				

EXERCISE 56.

SEVERE	ly	ity				er, est	<i>Harsh.</i>
HARSH	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Strict.</i>
STRICT	ly	ness				er, est	
		ure					
SHARP	ly	ness	er		en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Keen.</i>

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
KEEN	ly	ness				er, est	
SILENT	ly	ce	iary				<i>Still.</i>
STILL	ly	ness	er			er, est	
SILLY	ly (R. 11)	ness				er, est	<i>Weak.</i>
WEAK	ly	ness	emer		en, ing, ed, s	er, est	
		side	ling				

EXERCISE 57.

SIMILAR	ly	ity				itudinary	<i>Like.</i>
		e					
LIKE	ly	liness			en, ing, ed, s		
	wise	ness					
		lihood					
SIMPLE	ly	ness	r		ify, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Plain.</i>
		icity	ton				
		ification	ician				
PLAIN	ly	ness	ist			er, est	

EXERCISE 58.

SINCERE	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Honest.</i>
		ity					
HONEST	ly	y					
SINGLE	ly	ness					
	ularly	ularity	ularist			lar	<i>One.</i>
ONE	ce	ment				ly	
SINISTER	ly						
	trously					trous	<i>Bad.</i>
BAD	ly	ness					

EXERCISE 59.

SLACK	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Loose.</i>
LOOSE	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Slope.</i>
SLANT	ingly					ing	
	wise	ness					
SLOPE	ingly					ing	
SLEEK	ly	ness				y	<i>Smooth.</i>
SMOOTH	ly	ness	er		ing, ed, s	er, est	

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			

EXERCISE 60.							
SLENDER	ly	ness				er, est	<i>Slight.</i>
SLIGHT	ly ingly	ness	er		ing, ed, s	er, est, y	
SMALL	ly	ness		age		er, est, ish	<i>Little.</i>
LITTLE		ness					
SMART	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Brisk.</i>
BRISK	ly	ness				er, est	

EXERCISE 61.							
SOBER	ly	ness riety				er, est	<i>Calm.</i>
CALM	ly	ness	er			er, est, y	
SOCIABLE	y ally	ility ality iety			ate, ing, ed, s	al	<i>Familiar.</i>
FAMILIAR	ly	ity lism	list		ize, ing, ed, s		

EXERCISE 62.							
SOFT		ening	ener		en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Tender.</i>
	ly	ness	ling				
TENDER	ly	ness	ling			er, est	
SOLID	ly	ity ness			ate, ing, ed, s		<i>Firm.</i>
FIRM	ly	ness itude ament				er, est	
						amental	

EXERCISE 63.							
SPLENDENT	idly rous	or				id	<i>Bright.</i>
BRIGHT	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	
STABLE		ilimfent ility ness				ilitate lish	<i>Firm.</i>
STARCH	ly	edness	er			ed	<i>Stiff.</i>

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.			
STIFF	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	
STRAIGHT	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	er, est	<i>Direct.</i>
DIRECT	ly	ion				ive	
	orial	ness	or	ory			
			ress				

EXERCISE 64.

STRAIT	ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s		<i>Narrow.</i>
NARROW	ly	ness	er			er, est	
STUPID	ly	ity			ify, ing, ed, s		<i>Dull.</i>
		ness					
		efaction	ifier			efactive	
	endously	endousness				endous	
		or					
DULL	y	ness	ard			er, est	
			er				

EXERCISE 65.

SUBLIME	ly	ableness			ate, ing, ed, s	able	<i>Grand.</i>
		ation				er, est	
		ness					
		ity					
		ification					
GRAND		eeship	ee			er, est	
		eur					
		evity					
	ly	ness					

EXERCISE 66.

SUBMISS	ively	ion				ive	<i>Humble.</i>
		iveness					
	ly	ness	tter				
HUMBLE	ly	ness				er, est	
		ing					
SUBTILE	ly	ness			iate		<i>Acute.</i>
		iation			ize, ing, ed, s		
		ization					
	tly	ilty				tle	

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>			
ACUTE		ity			ate, ing, ed, s	leate	
		men			minate	minated	
		mination			ing, ed, s		
	ly	ness				er, est	

EXERCISE 67.

SURLY	ily	iness	ling				<i>Morose.</i>
MOROSE	ly	ness					
		ity					
SWARTH		iness			t	y	<i>Black.</i>
		ness				tish	
BLACK	ly	ness	ing		en, ing, ed, s	er, est, ish	
SWIFT	ly	ness					<i>Fleet.</i>
FLEET	ly	ness				er, est	

SECTION XI.

Roots which have no synonyms.

EXERCISE 1.

	<i>QUALITY. Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER. Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING. Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION. Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
HEAVEN		ly	liness			ize, ed, ing	<i>Region above.</i>
HEBREW				ess	ism		<i>A Jew.</i>
				aist			
				ician			
HEDGE				er		ing, ed, s	<i>Fence of thorns.</i>
HEIR	less			ess	ship		<i>One who inherits.</i>
					dom		
HELL	ish	ishly	ishness				<i>Place of the devil.</i>
HELLENIC	istical	istically	ism	ist		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Grecian.</i>
HEMP	en						<i>A fibrous plant.</i>
	y						

QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.		ACTION.		Definitions.
Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.		Verbs.		
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EXERCISE 2.						
HEPTAGON	al					<i>A seven-sided figure.</i>
HEPTARCHY	ic		ist			<i>Seven-fold government.</i>
HERALD	ic	ry	ship			<i>A proclaimer.</i>
HERESY	tical	tically	tic			<i>Error in religion.</i>
		siarcy	siarch			
HERMAPHRODITE	ic	city				<i>A plant of two sexes.</i>
	ical	ically				
HERO	ic	ly	ism	ine	ship	<i>One eminently brave.</i>
	ical	ically				
HEXAGON	al	y				<i>A six-sided figure.</i>
HIERARCH	al	y				<i>Chief of a sacred order.</i>
HOARD			er			<i>A store laid up.</i>
HOG	gish	gishly				<i>Swine.</i>
HONEY	less					<i>A sweet juice collected by bees.</i>
	ied					
HOOF	ed					<i>Horny foot of a beast.</i>
HORN	ed	edness	er	ify, ing, ed		<i>Hard substance in the head of some animals.</i>
	ish					
	less					
	y					

EXERCISE 3.

HOUE	ly					<i>A portion of time.</i>
HOUSE	less	ing				<i>Place of abode.</i>
HUNDRED		th	er			<i>Ten times ten.</i>
HUNGER	ry	rily	riness	ing, ed, s		<i>Desire of food.</i>
	ed	ly				
HUSBAND	less	ly	ry	man	ing, ed	<i>Man joined by law to a woman.</i>
HUSK	y	iness				<i>Covering of some fruits.</i>
HYACINTH	ine					<i>A flower.</i>

EXERCISE 4.

HYDROGRAPHY	ical		er			<i>Art of measuring seas, lakes, etc.</i>
HYDROSTATICS	ical	ically				<i>Science of fluids.</i>

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.				
HYMEN	eal						<i>God of marriage.</i>
HYMN	ic		ology				<i>Song of praise.</i>
HYPERBOLE	ical	ically	ist			ize, ing, ed, s	<i>A rhetorical figure.</i>
HYPPOCHONDRIA	ac						<i>Melancholy.</i>
	cal		cism				
HYPOTHESIS	tical	tically				cate, ing, ed, s	<i>A supposition.</i>

EXERCISE 5.

ICE	y			icle			<i>Water made solid by cold.</i>
				icing			
IDENTITY	cal	cally	ification			ify, ing, ed, s	<i>Sameness.</i>
IDIDM	atic		tism				<i>Mode of expression.</i>
ILLAPSE	able		ability				<i>A falling on.</i>
INCARN	ative		nation			nate, ing, ed, s	<i>To cover with flesh.</i>
						nadine	

EXERCISE 6.

JACOBIN	ical		ism			ize, ing, ed	<i>One of a revolutionary faction.</i>
			itism	ite	us		
JESUIT	ed		ism	ess			<i>One of a religious order.</i>
	ic	ically					
JEW	ish	ly	ishness	ess		ing, ed	<i>Descendant of Abraham.</i>
			ry				
JUBILEE	ant		ation				<i>Season of joy.</i>
JUDGE			ment				<i>Chief of a court.</i>
			ship			ing, ed, s	
	icative	icature	icature				
	icatory						
	icial	icially	iciary				
	icious	iciously	iciousness				

EXERCISE 7.

JUICE	less						<i>Sap of vegetables.</i>
	y		iness				
KIN	dly		d				<i>Relation.</i>
			dred				

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BRING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.		Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.	
KING	ly		dom			<i>A monarch.</i>
			hood			
			ship			
			craft			
KNEE	d			er	l, ing, ed, s	<i>A joint of the leg.</i>
KNOT	less				ing, ed, s	<i>Made by tying.</i>
	ted					
	ty		tininess			
EXERCISE 8						
LACTAGE	ry					<i>Produce of animals yielding milk.</i>
	cal				cal	
	eous		escence			
	escent					
	iferous					
LATIN			ism	ist	ize, ing, ed	<i>Roman.</i>
			ity			
LAUNDER				er	ry	<i>One who washes clothes.</i>
				ress		
LAUREL	led		ation		ate, ing, ed	<i>A tree.</i>
LAWN	y					<i>An open space between woods.</i>
						<i>Of fine linen.</i>
LAWN	y					
EXERCISE 9.						
LEASE			sses		ing, ed, s	<i>Contract for possession of a house.</i>
LEGATE			ation	time		<i>Ambassador of the Pope.</i>
LEGUME	inous					<i>Peas, beans.</i>
LEISURE	able	ably				<i>Freedom from occupation.</i>
		ly				
LENS	ticular					<i>A piece of glass.</i>
LENT	en					<i>Fast of forty days.</i>
LEPER	rous	rously	sy			<i>One infected with leprosy.</i>
			sity			
EXERCISE 10.						
LEVITE	ical	ically				<i>Of the tribe of Levi.</i>
LIGAMENT	al		tion			<i>Any thing which unites.</i>

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives. Adverbs.		Nouns.		Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal Subst.		
LIGAMENT			ture			
LIGHT	less		ning	er	ing, ed, s, en	Substance by which bodies are made perceptible.
	some					
LINE	al	ally	ament			Any thing extended in length.
	ar		age			
			ation			
LIQUEUR	id		idation		idate, ing, ed, s	A spirituous fluid.
			idity			
			idness			
			or			

EXERCISE 11

LITERAL	ry	ly	ism	ist		<i>According to the letter.</i>
	ate		ity			
			ature	ati		
				ator		
LITURGY	ical					<i>Form of prayer.</i>
LOCAL		ly	ality		ate, ing, ed, s	<i>Relating to place.</i>
LOOK				er		<i>To fasten.</i>
				et		
LOCOMOTION	ive		ivity			<i>Power of changing place.</i>

EXERCISE 12.

LOFT	y	ily	iness			<i>A high floor.</i>
LOGIC	al	ally		cian		<i>Art of reasoning.</i>
LORD	ly	ly	liness			<i>A master.</i>
	like		ship			
LOT			tery			<i>Distribution by chance.</i>
LOUSE	y		iness			<i>An insect.</i>
LOYAL		ly	ty	ist		<i>Faithful to a sovereign.</i>

EXERCISE 13.

LUMP	ish		ishness			<i>A small mass.</i>
	ing					
	y					

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
LUNACY	tic		e	tic			<i>Madness.</i>
LUNAR	ated		ation				<i>Relating to the moon.</i>
	y		e		et		
LUST	ful			er			<i>Carnal desire.</i>
	y	ily	iness				
	less						

EXERCISE 14.

LYRE	ical			ist			<i>Musical instrument.</i>
				ic			
MAGI	an		ic				<i>Wise men.</i>
	ical	ically		ician			
MAGNET	ic	ically	ioness				<i>Loadstone.</i>
			ism			ize, ing, ed, s	
MALL	eable		eability		et	eate, ing, ed, s	<i>A kind of hammer.</i>
			eation				

EXERCISE 15.

MAN	ful	fully	fulness				<i>A human being.</i>
	like		hood	kind	ikin		
	less		liness	ling			
	ly						
	nish						
MANICHES	an		ism				<i>Follower of Manes.</i>
MANGE	y		iness				<i>Rich in cattle.</i>
MANOR	ial				house		<i>Land of a lord.</i>
MANSE					ion		<i>A habitation.</i>

EXERCISE 16.

MARRY	iageable		iage			ing, ed, s	<i>To unite in marriage.</i>
	ied						
MARTYR	ly		dom			ize, ing, ed, s	<i>One put to death for the truth.</i>
	ological		ology	ologist			
MAST	ed						<i>Part of a vessel.</i>
	less						

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
MAST	ful						<i>Acorns.</i>
	less						
MAYOR			alty	ess			<i>Chief magistrate of a city.</i>

EXERCISE 17.

MECHANIC	al	ally	ics	cian			<i>Pertaining to machines.</i>
			ism	ist			
MACHINATE			tion	tor			<i>To plan.</i>
				chine			
				ist	chinery		
MEDAL	lic		lion	list			<i>Ancient coin.</i>
MEDICAL		ly	ment				<i>Tending to cure.</i>
	mental	ally	tion	caster		ate, ing, ed, s	
	icinable		cine			icine	
	icinal	cinally					

EXERCISE 18.

MEDIOCRE			rity	erist			<i>Moderate degree.</i>
MELANCHOLY	ic	ily	iness	ist		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Gloomy state of mind.</i>
	ious						
MELODY	ious	iously	iousness			ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Agreeable succession of sounds.</i>
MENDICANT			icancy				<i>Beggar.</i>
			city				
			cation				
MERCURY	rial			rialist			<i>A heathen deity; also quicksilver.</i>

EXERCISE 19.

MERIDIAN	ional	ionally					<i>Mid-day.</i>
METAL	lic		lurgy	list			<i>A simple body.</i>
	liferous						
	line						
METAPHOR	ical	ically		ist			<i>Figure of speech.</i>
METAPHYSICS	ical	ically		ician			<i>Science of mind.</i>
METEOR	ic					ize, ing, ed	<i>Luminous body.</i>
	ological		ology	ologist			
	ous						

QUALITY. MANNER. <i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>		BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EXERCISE 20.						
MIND	ed ful less	edness fulness				<i>The intellectual power.</i>
MINERAL	ogical	ogy	ogist			<i>Unorganized body in the earth.</i>
MINISTER	ial ially trant	ist tration	tress try		ing, ed, s	<i>Officer of State.</i>
MISSION	ive ile ary	ary				<i>Persons sent.</i>
EXERCISE 21.						
MIST	ful y ily like	iness				<i>Thick vapor.</i>
MITTENT				imus		<i>Sending forth.</i>
MONEY	tary less		er			
MONK	ish	ery				<i>One leading a solitary life.</i>
MONSTER	strous ly	ness strosity				<i>Something unnatural.</i>
MOON	ed ish less y			ling	et	<i>Luminary of night.</i>
EXERCISE 22.						
MENDACIOUS	ly icant	ty icancy ication				<i>False.</i>
MORTGAGE			er e		ing, ed, s	<i>A security on land.</i>
MOUNT	ainous ant ingly	ain ainousness	eer	et		<i>High eminence.</i>
HILL	y ed	ing	er	ock		<i>Small eminence.</i>

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.		Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.	
EXERCISE 23.						
MUCUS	cous					<i>Slimy fluid.</i>
	culaginous		cilage			
MUD	dy	dily	diness		dle, ing, ed	<i>Soft earth.</i>
MULE	ish		teer			<i>An animal.</i>
MULTIPLE	iable		icand		y, ing, ed, s	<i>Increase in number.</i>
	icable					
	icate		ication			
			icity			
			ier			
EXERCISE 24.						
MURDER	ous	ously	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Killing a human being.</i>
			ess			
MURMUR	ous		ing	er	ing, ed, s	<i>Low continued sound.</i>
MUSCLE	cular		cularity			<i>A fleshy fibre.</i>
	culous					
MUSKET			eer	toon		<i>Hand gun.</i>
NAVY	igable		igation	igatqr		<i>A fleet.</i>
NECROMANCY	tic	tically	tie	cer		<i>Foretelling by communication with the dead.</i>
NECTAR	ean		y			<i>A fabled drink.</i>
	ed					
	eous			ine		
	ous					
EXERCISE 25.						
NERVE	ous	ously	ousness		ing, ed, s	<i>Organ of sensation.</i>
	less					
	y					
NEST			ling		le, ing, ed, s	<i>Place of birds.</i>
NEUTER	ral		rality	ralist	ralize, ing, ed	<i>Of neither party.</i>
NINE	th	thly				<i>Eight and one.</i>
	ty					
NITRE	ous			ogen		<i>Saltpetre.</i>
	y					

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		

EXERCISE 26.

NOMINAL	ly	ist	ize, ing, ed, s	Existing in name.
	ately	tion	ator	ate, ing, ed, s
	ative	ee		
NONSENSE	ical	ically	itive	Unmeaning language.
NOST	ed	tril	zle	Organ of smell.
	less		gay	
NOTORIOUS	ly	ness		Publicly known.
		ety		
NOVEL		ation	ist	ize, ing, ed, s
		ism		Unusual.
		ty	ice	
	itious	ity	itiate	

EXERCISE 27.

NURSE		er	ery	ing, ed, s	One who takes care of the sick.
		ture	ling		
OBSELETE	escent	ness			Out of use.
OCULAR	ly		list		Pertaining to the eye.
ODD	ly	ness			Not even.
		ity			
		s			
OFFICE	ial	ially	er	iate, ing, ed, s	Public charge.
	ious	iously	iousness		

EXERCISE 28.

OIL	y	iness			Unctuous matter.
OPAQUE	cous	city		cate	Not transparent.
		eousness			
		queness			
ORATION	orical	or			Public speech.
	orious	oriously	ory	trix	
		orio			
ORGAN	ical	ically	ism	ist	ize, ing, ed, s
					Instrument of action and music.

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract Personal Subst.		
ORGAN	ic		ization		
ORIENT	tal		talism talist		<i>Eastern.</i>
			talidity		
			cy		

EXERCISE 29.

ORIGIN	al	ally	ality		<i>Source.</i>
	ary		ation	ate, ing, ed, s	
			al		
ORNAMENT	al		ature		<i>Embellishment.</i>
	ate	ately	ness		<i>Not heretical.</i>
ORTHODOX		ly	y		
			tion		<i>Move back and forwards.</i>
OSCILLATE	ory		tion		<i>Yawning.</i>
OSCITANT		ly	cy		
			ary		<i>Egg shaped.</i>
OVAL	arious		ing	age ing, ed, s	<i>Bundle.</i>
PACK				et	
				ing	

EXERCISE 30.

PAIN	ful	fully	fulness		<i>Uneasy sensation.</i>
	less				
PALACE	cious		tinat		<i>Royal house.</i>
	tial				
	tine				
PALATE	able				<i>Roof of the mouth.</i>
	tial				
	tic				
	tive				
PAPAL	istic		cy lin		<i>Belonging to the Pope.</i>
	ized		ism e		
			ess		
			istry	ist	
PARALLEL	able		ism		<i>Equidistant lines.</i>
	less	ly			

QUALITY. MANNER.
Adjectives. Adverbs.

BEING.
Nouns.

ACTION.
Verbs.

Definitions.

Abstract Personal Subst.

EXERCISE 31.

PAROCHIAL		ly	ality	an		<i>Belonging to the parish.</i>
PARTIAL		ly	ity	ist	ize	<i>Inclined to favor.</i>
PARTICLE	ular	ly	ularity		ularize, ing, ed	<i>A small portion.</i>
PASSION	ible		ibility			<i>Violent emotion.</i>
	ary					
	ate	ately	ateness			
	ed					
	less		ivity			
	sive	sively	siveness			
PATHOS	etical	etically	eticalness			<i>Feeling.</i>
PATRIOT	ic	ically	ism			<i>Lover of his country.</i>

EXERCISE 32.

PATRON	al		age	ess	ize, ing, ed, s	<i>One who supports.</i>
	less			izer		
PECCABLE			ability			<i>Liable to sin.</i>
			dillo			
	ant		ancy			
PECTINAL	ated		ation			<i>Like a comb.</i>
PEDAGOGUE	ic		ism			<i>Schoolmaster.</i>
	ical		y			
PEDAL			iment		icle	<i>Belonging to the feet.</i>
PEER	less	lessly	age	ess		<i>Nobleman.</i>

EXERCISE 33.

PEN	nate		ning	ner		<i>Instrument of writing.</i>
PENAL			ity			<i>Relating to punishment.</i>
			ty			
			ance			
PENDANT	dent		dence			<i>Any hanging ornament.</i>
	ing		dency			
	ulous		ulousness	ulum		
PENSION				er		<i>Annual allowance.</i>
				ary		

QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.		ACTION.		Definitions.
Adjectives. Adverbs.		Nouns.		Verbs.		
		Abstract. Personal Subst.				

EXERCISE 34.

PENURY	ious	iously	iousness			<i>Poverty.</i>
PERFIDY	ious	iously	iousness			<i>Want of faith.</i>
PERPETUAL		ly	ation	ate, ing, ed, s		<i>Never ceasing.</i>
			uity			
PERSON	able		age			<i>An individual.</i>
	al	ally	ality	ize, ing, ed, s		
			ation	ate, ing, ed, s		
			ification	ify, ing, ed, s		

EXERCISE 35.

PERSPECTIVE		ly				<i>A glass for viewing objects.</i>
			icable	icacy		
			icacious	icacity		
			icuous	icuously		
PET	ish	ishly	ishness			<i>Little favorite.</i>
REPROBATE			tion	er		<i>Abandoned to wickedness.</i>
				tioner		
REPUBLIC	an		anism	an		<i>Commonwealth.</i>
RESERVE	ed	edly	ation	er	atory	<i>Store untouched.</i>
			edness		voir	
RETICLE	ular			ule		<i>A small net.</i>
	ulated					
	iform					

EXERCISE 36.

RETROSPECT	ive		ion			<i>Looking back.</i>
RETURN	able		er			<i>Coming back.</i>
	less					
REBEL			ling	ler		<i>One opposed to lawful authority.</i>
			ry			
REVENGE	ful	fully	fulness			
	less	ingly	ment	er		<i>Returning an injury.</i>
RHETORIC	ical	ically	ication	ician	icate	<i>Act of speaking.</i>

QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.		Verbs.	
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.			

EXERCISE 37.

RHEUM	y				<i>Thin, watery matter se- creted by the glands.</i>
	atic		atism		
RHOMB	ic		oid		<i>Quadrangular figure.</i>
	oidal		umb		
RIDICULE	ous	ously	ousness	er	<i>Laughter with contempt</i>
RITE	ual	ually	ualist		<i>Act of religion.</i>
ROMAN			ism	ist	<i>Belonging to Rome.</i>
	ish		mist		
ROOT	ed	edly	er		<i>Bottom of a plant.</i>
	y				
ROPE	y		ery		<i>Large cord.</i>

EXERCISE 38.

ROSE	ul			ary	<i>A flower.</i>
	ate			set	
	ed			ier	
	y		iness		
ROUND	ish	ly	ness	rondle	<i>Circular.</i>
			let		
ROYAL		ly	ty	ist	<i>Pertaining to a king.</i>
			telet		
RUBY	ied				<i>Precious stone.</i>
	icund				
	ific		ification		
	ious			ric	
	rical			ricate	

EXERCISE 39.

RUIN	ous	oualy	ation	er	ate, ing, ed, s	<i>Destruction.</i>
RURAL		ly		ist	ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Belonging to the country.</i>
RUSH	ed			er		
	y					
RUSTIC	ical	ically	ication		icate, ing, ed	<i>Pertaining to the country.</i>
			icity			
SABBATH	less		arianism	arian		<i>The day of rest.</i>
	ical		ism			

QUALITY. MANNER. <i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>			BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
EXERCISE 40.					
SACRAMENT	al	ally	arian		<i>A religious ordinance.</i>
	ary				
SACRIFICE	al		ant		<i>Offering.</i>
	able		ator		
	ial		er		
SACRILEGE	ious	iously	ist		<i>Profaning sacred things.</i>
SAL	inous		ination		<i>Salt.</i>
	suginous				
SALIVA	ry		tion	ate, ing, ed, s	<i>Spittle.</i>
	ous				

EXERCISE 41.

SALT	ish		ness	er	ern	
	less					
SALUBRIOUS	ly		ty			<i>Healthful.</i>
	tary					
	tiferous					
SALUTE			ation	er		<i>Greeting.</i>
			atory			
SALVABLE			ility			<i>That may be saved.</i>
			age			
			ation	atory		
			vo	er		
SANCTITY			ification		ificate, ing, ed	<i>Holiness.</i>
	monious	niously	mony	fier	ify, ing, ed, s	
			ion			
			tude	tuary	uarize	

EXERCISE 42.

SAND	ed		iness			<i>Small particles of stone.</i>
	ish					
	y					
SANGUINE	iferous		fication	fier	ify, ing, ed, s	<i>Abounding in blood.</i>
	nary	ly	ness			
	eous					

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
SAP	less				ling		<i>Juice of plants.</i>
SAPIENT	py ial		piness ence				<i>Wise.</i>
EXERCISE 43.							
SARCASM	tical	tidally					<i>A taunt.</i>
SATAN	ic	ically	ism	ist			<i>The devil.</i>
SATIRE	irical	irically		ist		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>A poem censuring folly.</i>
SATURN	alian ian ine			ist			<i>A heathen deity.</i>
SAUCE	y	ily	iness		er		<i>To give relish to food.</i>
SCAB	bed by ious						<i>Crust over a sore.</i>
SCHISM	atical atic less	atically	aticalness			atize, ing, ed, s	<i>Division in a church.</i>

EXERCISE 44.

SCHOLIUM	astic		y	iaist	iaze		<i>Explanatory note.</i>
SCHOOL	arlike astical astic ical	astically	arship asticism	ar			<i>Place of education.</i>
SCIENCE	tifical tific	tifically					<i>Knowledge.</i>
SCIOLIST	ous		ism				<i>Smatterer.</i>
SCOFF	ingly			er			<i>Derision.</i>
SCORN	ful	fully	ing		ing, ed, s		

EXERCISE 45.

SCRIBE			bler		ble, ing, ed, s	<i>Writer.</i>
	ptory ptural		pture	pturist		
SCRUTABLE	inous		iny	tator	inize, ing, ed, s	<i>Discovered by inquiry.</i>
SCURF	y vy		iness vy			<i>Dry scab.</i>

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
SEAM	less			ster			<i>The joining of two edges.</i>
	y			stress			
SEARCH	less			er		ing, ed, s	<i>Looking for.</i>
	ing						
SEASON	able	ably	ableness				<i>One of the divisions of the year.</i>
			age				
			ing				

EXERCISE 46.

SECOND	ary	arily	ariness	er			<i>Next to the first.</i>
		ly					
SECT	arian		arianism	arist			<i>Persons united in religious tenets.</i>
			ion	ator	or		
SECULAR			ity			ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Worldly.</i>
			ization				
SEED	ed		ness		ling		<i>Source of new plants.</i>
	y						

EXERCISE 47.

SEIGNIOR	curial		age			ize, ing, ed, s	<i>A lord.</i>
			y				
SELECT		edly	ion	or			<i>Choice.</i>
SELF	ish	ishly	ishness				<i>One's own person.</i>
	same		ness				
SENATE	orial	orially	orship	or			<i>Body of legislators.</i>
SENILE	ior		ity	ior			<i>Belonging to old age.</i>
			escence				
			ority				
SENTENCE	tial		tiosity				<i>Words making sense.</i>
	ious	iously	iousness				

EXERCISE 48.

SEQUACIOUS			ness				<i>Following.</i>
			uel				
	ent		uence				
			city				

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
SEQUESTER	rable	ration	rator		rate, ing, ed, s	<i>To deprive of property.</i>
SET		ness	ter	tee	tle, ing, ed, s	<i>A number suited to each other.</i>
		ting				
		tledness	tier			
		tlement		lings		

EXERCISE 49.

SEVEN	th	thly				<i>Four and three.</i>
	ty					
SHADE	y		ow	er		<i>Interception of light.</i>
	owy		ing			
			owness			
SHALLOW	ly		ness			<i>Not deep.</i>
SHAME	ful	fully		er		<i>Emotion of mind.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness			
SHELF	y				ves, ve, ing, ed	<i>A board on supports.</i>
	vy					
	ing					
SHIVE	ry		ing		er, ing, ed, s	<i>A slice.</i>
SHORT		ly	ness		en, ing, ed, s	<i>Not long.</i>
SKEW	d	ly	dness			<i>A vezzations woman.</i>
	ish	ishly	ishness			

EXERCISE 50.

SHUFFLE		ingly	ing	r		<i>Put in confusion.</i>
SICK	ish		ness		en, ing, ed, s	<i>Taken with disease.</i>
	ly		liness			
			ness			
SIDERAL	ated		ation			<i>Starry.</i>
	eal			ite		
SIGHT	ed		fulness			<i>Sense of seeing.</i>
	less					
	ly		liness			

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>		ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.	
EXERCISE 51.						
SILK	y		iness		en	<i>Soft thread.</i>
	en					
SILVER	y	ly			ling	<i>Precious metal.</i>
SIN	ful	fully	fulness			<i>Violation of divine law.</i>
	less		lessness	ner		
SINUS	ous		uation		ate, ing, ed, s	<i>A bay.</i>
			osity			
SIX	th	thly				<i>Twice three.</i>
	ty					
	tieth					
SKILL	ful	fully	fulness			<i>Dexterity.</i>
	ed					
	less					
EXERCISE 52.						
SKIN	ned			ner		<i>A hide.</i>
	ny					
SLAVE	ish	ishly	ishness			<i>One held in bondage.</i>
			ery			
SLIP	ered		periness		per	<i>Act of slipping.</i>
	ery					
	py					
SLUT	ish	ishly	ishness			<i>A dirty woman.</i>
			tery			
SMUT	y	tily	tininess		ch, ing, ed	<i>Spot with spot.</i>
EXERCISE 53.						
SNAP	ish	ishly	ishness	per	ing, ed, s	<i>Quick break.</i>
SNARE	y			er	l, ing, ed, s	<i>Anything which entraps.</i>
SNEAK	ing	ingly	ingness	er		<i>Mean fellow.</i>
SNEER	ful	ingly		er		<i>Look of scorn.</i>
SNOUT	ed					<i>The nose of a beast.</i>
	y				ing, ed, s	
SOLECISM	tical	tically		ist	ise	<i>Impropriety of language.</i>
SOLITARY		ily	iness	ian		<i>Living alone.</i>
			ude	aire		
SONOROUS	iferous		ness			<i>Loud sounding.</i>
	rific					

QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		

EXERCISE 54.

SOPHICAL		ism	ph			<i>Teaching wisdom.</i>
	istical		ist		cate, ing, ed, s	
		istication	isticator			
		istry				
SOPOROUS	riferous					
	rific					
SORCERER	ous	y	ess			<i>Magician.</i>
SPICE	y	ery	er			<i>Aromatic vegetable.</i>
SPINE	y			got	culate, ing, ed	<i>Large nail.</i>
SPINE	al					<i>Backbone, and a thorn.</i>
	ous	osity	et			
	y					

EXERCISE 55.

SPIRIT		ally				<i>Soul of man.</i>
	ed	edly	edness			
	ful		fulness			
	less	lessly	lessness			
	ous		ousness			
	ual		ality	ist	ize, ing, ed, s	
			alization			
	uous	ually	osity			
			uousness			

EXERCISE 56.

SPONGE	ious		er			<i>Porous substance.</i>
	y		iness			
SPRIGT	ful	fully	fulness			<i>A shade.</i>
	less					
	ly		liness			
SPRING			al	e		<i>To begin to grow or rise.</i>
	y		ing	er	le	
			iness			
STAGE	ly		ry	er		<i>Place of exhibition.</i>
STAGNANT			cy		ate, ing, ed, s	<i>Not flowing.</i>
			tion			

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
STAMEN					a	ate	<i>Filament of a flower.</i>
STAR	less						<i>Luminous body.</i>
	red						
	ry						

EXERCISE 57.

STIGMA	tical	tically	tic			ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Mark of infamy.</i>
STOIC	al	ally	ism				<i>Disciple of Zeno.</i>
STOMACH	ed				er		<i>Organ of digestion ; also,</i>
	ful		fulness				<i>anger, sullenness.</i>
	ical		ic				
	less		ing				
	ous						
STONE	y		iness	er			<i>A hard substance.</i>
STUDY	ied	iedly		ent			<i>Application to books.</i>
	ious	iously	iousness	ier			

EXERCISE 58.

SUBURB	an						<i>Outside a city.</i>
	ed						
	icarian						
SUCK			tion	er	et	le, ing, ed, s	<i>Act of sucking.</i>
				ling			
SUIT	able	ably	ableness				<i>Set of something corre-</i>
			e	or			<i>sponding ; also, retinue.</i>
				ress			
SULPHUR	eous	eously	ation			ate, ing, ed, s	<i>Mineral substance.</i>
	y						
SUM	less						
	mary	marily		mist	ach		

EXERCISE 59.

SUMPTUARY	ous	ously	osity				<i>Relating to expense.</i>
			ousness				
SUPERFICIAL	cial	cially	ciality				<i>Surface.</i>
			cialness				

QUALITY. MANNER.
Adjectives. Adverbs.

BEING.
Nouns.

ACTION.
Verbs.

Definitions.

Abstract. Personal. Subst.

EXERCISE 60.

SUPERFLUOUS itant

itance

Unnecessary.

ence

ity

x

SUPERSTITION ous ously

ousness ist

False religion.

SUPINE ly

ation

Careless.

ness

ity

PART II.

SECTION I.—PREFIXES.

A **PREFIX** is a letter or syllable added to the beginning of a word ; as, ad-judge, con-form, dis-sever, re-turn, etc.

The design of the prefix is to show the relation of the idea expressed by the radical word and its derivatives to other objects or ideas ; as, *ahead*, meaning *to* the head of some other person or thing ; *aside*, meaning *at* the side of some other person or thing ; *outnumber*, meaning to number *beyond* some other ; *recede*, to go *back* from some position or object ; *postpone*, to put *after* or *off* with regard to some time or object.

The prefixes of words in the English language originally belonged to the Anglo-Saxon, Latin, or Greek languages. They are as follows :

ANGLO-SAXON.

A, meaning *on*, *in*, *to*, or *at*.

Aboard, *on* board ; **abed**, *in* bed ; **astern**, *to* the stern ; **aside**, *at* the side.

BE, signifying *to make* ; **bedim**, to make dim.

EN, *in*, *into*, or *on* ; **enchain** to put in chains.

EM, *to make*, *to give* ; **empower**, to give power to.

FORE, *before* ; **forenoon**, before noon ; **foretell**, to tell beforehand.

IM, *to make* ; **imbitter**, to make bitter.

MIS, *ill*, *error* or *defect* ; **misbelief**, *wrong* belief.

OUT, *beyond*, more than ; **outlive**, to live *beyond*.

OVER, *above* or *over* ; **overflow**, to flow *over*.

UN, to take off, before a verb ; **unyoke**, *to take off* the yoke.

UN, before an adjective, *not*; unable, *not* able.

UNDER, beneath, or less than; underbid, to bid less than.

WITH, from or against; withdraw, to draw from.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, meaning *from* or *away*; avert, to turn *from*; avulsion, a *tearing away*.

AB, *from* or *away*; abject, to cast *away*.

ABS, *from* or *away*; abstract, to draw *from*.

AD, *to*; adapt, to fit *to*.

A, for ad, *to*; ascend, to climb *to*.

AC, for ad, *to*; accede, to yield *to*.

AF, for ad, *to*; affix, to fix *to*.

AG, for ad, *to*; aggravate, to make heavy *to*.

AL, for ad, *to*; allude, to advert *to*.

AN, for ad, *to*; annex, to tie *to*.

AP, for ad, *to*; append, to hang *to*.

AR, for ad, *to*; arrogate, to assume *to*.

AS, for ad, *to*; assimilate, to make like *to*.

AT, for ad, *to*; attract, to draw *to*.

Thus, for the sake of euphony, the prefix ad is changed to *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*.

AM, *round* or *about*; amputate, to cut *round*, and hence, to cut *off*.

AMBI, *round* and *double*; ambient, going *round*; ambiguous, doubtful or double meaning.

ANTE, *before*; antecedent, going *before*.

CIRCUM, *about* or *round*; circumspect, looking *round*; circumpolar, about the pole.

CIS, *on this side*; cis-Atlantic, *on this side* of the Atlantic.

CON, *together* or *with*; convoke, to call *together*; confederate, to league *together*.

CO, for con, *together* or *with*; co-equal, equal *with*; co-exist, to exist *together*.

COG, for con, *together* or *with*; cognate, born *together* or *with*.

COL, for con, *together* or *with*; collate, to bring *together*.

COM, for con, *together* or *with*; commix, to mix *together*; compel, to drive *with*.

COR, for con, *together* or *with*; correlative, relative *with*.

COUNTER, for contra, *against*; counterbalance, to balance *against*.

Thus, for the sake of euphony, the prefix con is changed to *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*.

DE, *down* or *from*; deject, to cast *down*; detain, to hold *from*.

DIS, *to take from*, *away*, *off*, or *apart*, *not*; disarm, *to take arms from*; dishonest, *not*

honest; disburden, *to take off* a burden; distend, *to stretch apart*; dispel, *to drive away*.

DI, for *dis, apart or asunder*; diverge, *to tend apart*.

DIF, for *dis, apart or not*; diffuse, *to pour apart*; diffident, *not trusting*.

EX, *out, out of*; exclaim, *to cry out*; exhume, *to take out of*.

E, for *ex, out, out of*; egress, *going out*; emerge, *to rise out of*.

EC, for *ex, out, out of*; eccentric, *out of the centre*.

EF, for *ex, out, out of*; efface, *to take out*.

EXTRA, *beyond*; extraordinary, *beyond ordinary*.

IN, before a verb, *in or into, or upon*; include, *to shut in*; incumbent, *leaning upon*; induct, *to lead into*.

IL, for *in, in or on, not*; illuminate, *to put light into*; illegible, *not legible*.

IM, for *in, in, into, on or upon, not*; immerse, *to plunge into*; impel, *to drive on*; impose, *to put upon*; imprison, *to put in prison*; immoral, *not moral*; imperfect, *not perfect*.

IR, for *in, in or on, not*; irradiate, *to throw rays on*; irritate, *to put in anger*; irresolute, *not resolute*.

IN, before an adjective, signifies *not*; inactive, *not active*; incompetent, *not competent*.

IG, for *in, not*; ignoble, *not noble*.

INTER, *between or among*; intermix, *to mix among*; intersect, *to cut between*.

INTRO, *within*; introspection, *looking within*.

OB, *in the way, against, out*; obstacle, *standing in the way*; obliterate, *to rub out*; obloquy, *spoken against*.

OC, for *ob, in the way, against*; occasion, *falling in the way*; occur, *to run against*.

OF, for *ob, in the way, against*; offend, *to strike against*; offer, *to bear in the way*.

OP, for *ob, in the way, against*; oppose, *to place in the way*; oppress, *to press against*.

PER, *through or thoroughly*; perennial, *through the year*; perfect, *made thoroughly*.

POST, *after*; postpone, *to put after*.

PRE, *before*; predict, *to tell before*.

PRETER, *beyond or past*; preterite, *gone past*; preternatural, *beyond, or more than natural*.

PRO, *for, forward, forth, out*; pro-consul, *for a consul*; proceed, *go forward*; produce, *to lead forth*; proclaim, *to cry out*.

RE, *back or again, anew*; reaction, *action back*; reelect, *to elect again*; renew, *to take + anew*.

RETRO, *back or backwards*; retrocession, *yielding back*; retrospect, *looking backwards*.

SE, *aside or apart*; seduce, *leading aside*; seclusion, *shutting apart*.

SINE, *without*; sinecure, *without care*.

SUB, *under*; submarine, *under the sea*.

SUC, for *sub, under*; succumb, *to lean under*.

SUF, for sub, *under*; suffer, to bear *under*.

SUP, for sub, *under*, *up*; suppress, to press *under*; support, to bear *up*.

SUBTER, *under* or *beneath*; subterfuge, flying *under*.

SUPER, *above* or *over*, *upon*; superabound, to *overabound*; superadd, to add *over* and *above*; superficial, *upon* the face.

SUR (Fr. contr. of super), *above*, *over*, *upon*; surcharge, to *overcharge*; survey, to look *upon*.

SUS, for sub, *under*, *up*; suspend, to hang *under*; sustain, to hold *up*.

TRANS, *across*, *over* or *beyond*, *through*; traject, to throw *across*; transgress, to go *over* or *beyond*; transparent, appearing *through*.

ULTRA, *beyond*; ultraist, one who is *beyond*.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, an, *want of*, *not*, or *without*; apathy, *want of* feeling; anomaly, *not* like; atheist, *without* God; anarchy, *without* government.

AMPHI, *both* or *double*; amphibious, *both* on land and water.

ANA, *through*, *up*, *apart*, or *again*; analysis, loosing *apart*; anatomy, cutting *through*; anadromous, running *up*.

ANT, ANTI, *opposite to*, *against*; antipathy, feeling *against*; antipodes, *opposite to* with their feet.

APH, APO, *from* or *away*; apostle, sent *from*; apostate, to stand *from* or *away*.

CAT, CATA, *down*, *against*; catarrh, flowing *down*; catabaptist, *against* baptism.

DI, DIA, *through*, *asunder*; diameter, measure *through* the middle; diaresis, taking *asunder*.

EN or EM, *in* or *on*; emphasis, stress of voice *on* a word; endemic, *in* or *among* the people.

EPI, *upon*; epidemic, *upon* the people.

HYPER, *above*, *over*, *beyond*; hypercritical, *over* critical; hyperborean, *beyond* the north.

HYPO, *under*; hypothesis, placed *under*.

META, *beyond*, *according to*; metaphor, *beyond* its ordinary meaning; method, *according to* a manner.

PAR, PARA, *beside*, *like*, or *similar*; parallel, *beside* one another; parody, a song *like* another.

PERI, *round*, *about*; perimeter, the measure *round*.

SYN, *together*, *with*; synopsis, looking at things *together*.

SY, for SYN, *together with*; system, standing *together*.

STY, for SYN, *together with*; syllable, taking *together*.

SYM, for SYN, *together with*; sympathy, a feeling *with*.

SECTION II.

In the formation of words by prefixes changes are often made in a letter of the prefix or of the radical word for the sake of euphony. These changes may be stated in the following rules :

RULE 1. When a radical word begins with a vowel, the final vowel of the prefix is generally omitted ; as, parody, for para-ody. If both vowels are retained, they are often separated by a hyphen, or the diæresis is used ; as, pre-eminant ; pre-engage ; pre-exist, or præexist.

RULE 2. When the final letter of the prefix is a consonant, it is usually changed to the first letter of the radical word, if that is also a consonant ; as suffix, instead of sub-fix ; suc-cumb, instead of sub-cumb. Sometimes the final consonant of the prefix, instead of being changed, is dropped ; as avert, for ab-vert ; co-equal, instead of con-equal.

RULE 3. A letter is often inserted between the prefix and the radical word for the sake of euphony ; as, binocular, for bi-ocular.

SECTION III.

Prefixes, like suffixes, are often combined together, forming what are called compound prefixes, as follows :

IM, *not* ; per, *through* ; imperforated, *not bored through*.

IM, *not* ; pro, *before* ; improvident, *not seeing before*.

IM, *not* ; ad, *to* ; inadvertent, *not turning to*.

IR, *not* ; re, *again or back* ; irresponsible, *not answer back or again* (when required).

CO, with ex, *from or out* ; co-extending, extending, or stretching *out with*.

FOR, *before* ; ad, *to* ; foreadvise, give counsel *to before the time of action*.

UN, *not* ; in, *in* ; uninhabitable, cannot be dwelt *in*.

UN, *not* ; im, *with* ; unimpassion, *not with passion*.

RE, *again* ; an, *to* ; re-annex, join *to again*.

IN, *not* ; con, *with* ; inconformity, *not formed with*.

IN, *not* ; dis, *apart* ; indispensable, cannot be spared *apart*.

DIS, *apart from* ; en, *in* ; disentangle, take *apart from* a tangle.

IR, *not* ; re, *again* ; irrevocable, cannot be called back *again*.

MIS, *ill* ; ad, *to* ; misaffect, to feel *ill to*.

PRE, *before*; con, *with*; preconcert, arrange *with before*.

PRE, *before*; e, *from*; pre-elect, to choose out *before*.

RE, *again*; ad, *to*; re-admit, to admit *again*.

UN, *not*; sur, *above*; unsurpassed, *not passed above*.

RE, *again*; sub, *under*; re-subject, to cast *under again*.

UN, *not*; trans, *over*; untransported, *not carried over*.

SEMI, *half*; trans, *through*; semi-transparent, *not clear through*.

UN, *not*; di, *away*; undiverted, *not turned away or asunder*.

UN, *not*; ex, *out*; unexhausted, *not drawn out*.

SECTION IV.

The modification of the radical idea, which is made by adding the signification of a prefix, often extends to all the modifications of the radical idea expressed by suffixes. Thus: see, seeing, seen, foresee, foreseeing, foreseen.

The force of the prefix in the word *foresee* extends to all the derivatives.

The following words serve as examples of prefixes:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ABLE		ly	ility				<i>Having strength.</i>
			ness				
DIS-ABLE			ility			ing, ed, s	<i>Want of strength.</i>
			ment				
FORCE	less	edly	edness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To urge.</i>
	ful						
	ible	ibly	ing				
EN-FORCE	ed	edly	ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To urge with energy.</i>
CHANGE	able	ably	ableness			ing, ed, s	<i>To put one thing in place</i>
	ful			ling			<i>of another.</i>
	less			er			
INTER-CHANGE	able	ably	ableness				<i>To give and take mu-</i>
				ment		ing, ed, s	<i>tually.</i>
REGULAR		ly	ity				<i>According to rule.</i>
			ation	ator		ate, ing, ed, s	
IR-REGULAR		ly	ity			ate, ing, ed, s	<i>Not according to rule.</i>

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
BELIEVE	able		f	er			<i>To credit.</i>
UN-BELIEVE	ing		f	er			<i>Not to credit.</i>
UNDERSTAND	able	ably	ing	er	ing, ed, s		<i>To know the sense of.</i>
MIS-UNDERSTAND			ing				<i>To take a wrong sense.</i>
TAKE	ing		ingness	er	ing, ed, s		<i>To obtain ; also, to understand.</i>
MIS-TAKE	able	ingly only	ing	er	ing, ed, s		<i>To understand wrong.</i>
PRESS	ing	ingly	ion	er	ing, ed, s		<i>To bear on.</i>
	itant	ly	ure				
OP-PRESS	ive	ively	ion	or			<i>To crush down.</i>

SECTION V.

The following section contains examples of radical words, with their suffixes, as modified by a prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin. That is, it shows the effect of a prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin upon a radical idea, and its modifications by suffixes.

In the following words the modification made by the prefix *a* is confined to the radical word, and does not extend to its derivatives ; as, fire, firing, firer, of which only the radical has the prefix ; as, a-fire. Only a list of these words is therefore given :

A-board, on board ; a-fire, on fire ; a-part, in part.

A-ground, on ground ; a-bed, in bed ; a-sleep, in sleep.

A-field, in the field ; a-head, in the head ; a-stern, to the stern.

A-far at a distance ; a-side, at the side.

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
			BE.				
CALM	y	ly	ness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>Quiet.</i>
BE-CALM						ing, ed, s	<i>To make quiet.</i>
DAUB	y		ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To smear.</i>
BE-DAUB						ing, ed, s	<i>To smear over.</i>

QUALITY. MANNER. <i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>			BRING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
DECK			ing	er		ing, ed, s	To adorn.
BE-DECK						ing, ed, s	To ornament.
DIM	ish	ly	ness			ing, ed, s	Obscure.
BE-DIM						ing, ed, s	To make obscure.
DABBLE				er		ing, ed, s	To wet in a slight manner.
BE-DABBLE						ing, ed, s	To make wet.
DAZZLE		ingly				ing, ed, s	To strike with splendor.
BE-DAZZLE							To make the sight dim by splendor.
DEW	y					ing	Moisture.
BE-DEW						ing, s	To moisten gently.
DIZEN						ing, ed, s	To dress.
BE-DIZEN						ing, ed, s	To dress out.
DRAGGLE						ing, ed, s	To soil.
BE-DRAGGLE						ing, ed, s	To soil with dirt.
DWARF	ish		ness			ing, ed, s	To hinder growth.
BE-DWARF						ing, ed, s	To stunt.
FOUL		ly	ness			ing, ed, s	Filthy.
BE-FOUL						ing, ed, s	To make filthy.
NUMB			edness			ing, ed, s	Without feeling ; torpid.
BE-NUMB						ing, ed, s	To make numb.
FRIEND	ed						
	less	ly	liness				A favorer.
	like		ship				
BE-FRIEND						ing, ed, s	To assist.
GUILE	ful	fully		er			Craft.
	less						
BE-GUILE				er		ing, ed, s	To impose upon.
HEAD	ed		ship	er			Top part of the body.
	less		iness				
	y						
BE-HEAD						ing, ed, s	To cut off the head.
LOVE, etc.						ing, ed, s	Affection.
BE-LOVE						ed	Much loved.

QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
MANGLE			er		ing, ed, s	To cut and tear.
BE-MANGLE					ing, ed, s	To tear asunder.
MASK		ery	er			To disguise.
BE-MASK					ing, ed, s	To conceal.
MAZE	y					A labyrinth.
BE-MAZE					ing, ed, s	To bewilder.
MIRE	y				ing, ed, s	Mud.
BE-MIRE					ing, ed, s	To cover with mire.
MONSTER	strous	strosly	strosity			Something unnatural.
			strosness			
BE-MONSTER					ing, ed, s	To make monstrous.
NIGHT	ed	ly				Time of darkness.
	ish					
BE-NIGHT					ing, ed, s	To involve in darkness.
SEEM	less	ingly	ingness	er	ing, ed, s	To appear.
	ly	ly	liness			
BE-SEEM	ing	ingly			ing, ed, s	To become.
SPEAK	able		ing	er	ing, ed, s	To talk.
	echless		ech			
			echlessness			
BE-SPEAK				er	ing, ed, s	To speak for beforehand.
ACT	ionable	ion				To perform.
		ing				
EN-ACT		ment	or			To pass into a law.
		ure				
CHANT			er	ry	ing, ed, s	To sing.
			ress	icleer		
EN-CHANT	ing	ingly	ment	er	ing, ed, s	To charm.
				ress		
CLOSE	ly	ness		et	ing, ed, s	To shut.
		ure				
EN-CLOSE		ure	er		ing, ed, s	To shut in.
COURAGE	eous	eously	eousness			Bravery.
EN-COURAGE	ing		ment	er	ing, ed, s	To rouse courage in.

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
DANGER	less						<i>Hazard.</i>
	ous	ously	ousness				
EN-DANGER			ment			ing, ed, s	<i>To put into hazard.</i>
FORCE		edly	edness			ing, ed, s	<i>To compel.</i>
	ful						
	less						
	ible	ibly	ibleness				
EN-FORCE		edly	ment	er			<i>To put in execution.</i>
GROSS		ly	ness				<i>Bulky.</i>
EN-GROSS			ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To increase in bulk.</i>
LARGE		ly	ness	ess			<i>Great.</i>
EN-LARGE	ed	edly	ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To make greater.</i>
LIGHT	some	less		er		en, ing, ed, s	<i>Agent making bodies visible.</i>
EN-LIGHT				er		en, ing, ed, s	<i>To supply with light.</i>
EM.							
BAY							<i>An arm of the sea.</i>
EM-BAY						ing, ed, s	<i>To inclose in a bay.</i>
BED					ding		<i>A couch to sleep on.</i>
EM-BED					ing, ed, s		<i>To place in a bed.</i>
EMBELLISH			ment	er			<i>To make beautiful.</i>
BLAZE				er	oning, ed, s		<i>To display.</i>
●			onry	oner			
EM-BLAZON			onry	oner	oning, ed, s		<i>To make glitter with ornaments.</i>
BODY	iless	ily			ice		<i>Material part.</i>
EM-BODY					ing, ed, s		<i>To give a body to.</i>
FOR, FORE.							
BID			ding	er	en		<i>To command.</i>
FOR-BID		denly	dance		ing, en		<i>To prohibit.</i>
			denness	er			
ADMONISH	itory		ment	er	ing, ed, s		<i>To counsel.</i>
	itive		ition	itioner			
FORE-ADMONISH					ing, ed, s		<i>To counsel beforehand.</i>

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
BODE			ment			ing, ed, s	<i>To portend.</i>
FORE-BODE			ing			ing, ed, s	<i>To foretell.</i>
CAST			ing	er	ling	ing, ed, s	<i>To contrive.</i>
FORE-CAST						ing, ed, s	<i>To contrive before.</i>
DOOM	ful					ed	<i>To condemn.</i>
FORE-DOOM						ing, ed	<i>To condemn before.</i>
NOON			ing				<i>Midday.</i>
FORE-NOON							<i>Before midday.</i>
KNOW	able			er		ing, n, s	<i>To perceive.</i>
	ing	ly	ledge				
FORE-KNOW	able		ledge	er			<i>To have previous knowledge.</i>
RUN			ing	ner	nel	ing	<i>To move swiftly.</i>
FORE-RUN				ner		ing	<i>To come before.</i>
IM.							
BANK							<i>Mound.</i>
IM-BANK						ing	<i>To inclose with banks.</i>
BARN							<i>A house for farm produce.</i>
IM-BARN							<i>To inclose in a barn.</i>
BITTER		ly	ness				<i>Biting to the taste.</i>
IM-BITTER				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To make bitter.</i>
PEARL	y						<i>A gem.</i>
IM-PEARL							<i>To make like pearls.</i>
PEN							<i>An inclosure.</i>
IM-PEN						ning, t	<i>To shut up.</i>
POUND						ing, ed, s	<i>An inclosure for cattle.</i>
IM-POUND						ing, ed, s	<i>To shut in the pound.</i>
MIS.							
AFFIRM	able		ance	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To declare.</i>
MIS-AFFIRM	ative	atively	ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To declare wrongly.</i>
ALLEGE	able		ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To plead in excuse.</i>
MIS-ALLEGE			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To cite erroneously.</i>

QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
Adjectives. Adverbs.		Nouns.			Verbs.	
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
● APPREHEND	sible	sion	er		ing, ed, s	To conceive.
	sive	siveness				
MIS-APPREHEND		sion			ing, ed, s	To conceive wrongly.
BEHAVE		ior			ing, ed, s	To demean.
MIS-BEHAVE	ed	ior			ing, ed, s	To conduct badly.
BELIEVE		f	er		ing, ed, s	To credit.
MIS-BELIEVE		f	er		ing, ed, s	To credit erroneously.
CARRY		iage			ing, ed, s	To bear, to effect.
MIS-CARRY		iage			ing, ed, s	To fail.
TAKE	ing	ingness	er		ing, ed, s	To accept, to understand.
MIS-TAKE	able	ing	er		ing, ed, s	To take, or conceive wrongly.
	ingly					
TRUST	less	iness	ee		ing, ed, s	Confidence.
	y		er			
MIS-TRUST	ful	fulness			ing, ed, s	Want of confidence.
	less					
OUT.*						
BID		ing	er			To offer a price.
OUT-BID		ing	er			To offer more.
BREAK		ing	er		ing, s	To part by violence.
OUT-BREAK		ing			ing, s	To burst forth.
CAST		ing	er	ling	ing, s	To throw, to fling.
OUT-CAST		s				One expelled.
CRY		ing	er		ing, ed, s	To utter a loud voice.
OUT-CRY						Clamor, cry of distress.
FACE	ial	ing		et	ing, ed, s	The countenance.
OUT-FACE					ing, ed, s	To brave with impudence.

* This word is one of the few instances in which the radical word is an adverb which is modified by suffixes; as:

	Adjectives.	Adverbs.
OUT	er most ermost ward	erly wardly

	QUALITY. MANNER		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
FIT		ly	ness	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To suit.</i>
OUT-FIT							<i>Equipment for a voyage.</i>
FLANK				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To attack on the side.</i>
OUT-FLANK						ing, ed, s	<i>To extend the flank of one army beyond another.</i>
LAND	less		ing			ing, ed, s	<i>Earth, ground.</i>
OUT-LAND	ish			er			<i>Foreign.</i>
LAW	ful	fully	fulness				<i>Rule of action.</i>
	less	lessly	lessness	yer			
OUT-LAW			ry			ing, ed, s	<i>Excluded from the protection of law.</i>
STARE				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To look with fixed eyes.</i>
OUT-STARE						ing, ed, s	<i>To face down.</i>
OVER.							
BURDEN	ous						<i>A load.</i>
	some		ness				
OVER-BURDEN						ing, ed, s	<i>To load too much.</i>
FLOW			ingness			ing, ed, s	<i>To run as water.</i>
OVER-FLOW		ingly	ing			ing, ed, s	<i>To fill beyond the brim or banks.</i>
SLEEP	ful		ing	er		ing, t, s	<i>Suspension of powers in rest.</i>
	less		lessness				
	y	ily	iness				
OVER-SLEEP						ing, t, s	<i>To sleep too long.</i>
VALUE	able		ation	ator		ing, ed, s	<i>Worth, price.</i>
	less			er			
OVER-VALUE						ing, ed, s	<i>To rate at too high a price.</i>
AWE	ful	fully	fulness				<i>Reverential fear.</i>
OVER-AWE						ing, ed, s	<i>To keep in awe.</i>
BALANCE			ing			ing, ed, s	<i>To make equal.</i>
OVER-BALANCE						ing, ed, s	<i>To weigh down.</i>
CLOUD	y	ily	iness			ing, ed, s	<i>Visible vapor.</i>
OVER-CLOUD						ing, ed, s	<i>To cover with clouds.</i>

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
HANG			ing	er		ing, s	<i>To suspend.</i>
OVER-HANG						ing, s	<i>To jut over, or project.</i>
HEAR			ing	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To perceive by the ear.</i>
OVER-HEAR						ing, ed, s	<i>To hear what is not intended to be heard.</i>
LEAP				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To jump.</i>
OVER-LEAP						ing, ed, s	<i>To pass by a jump.</i>
SIGHT	less		fulness		s	ing, ed	<i>Sense of seeing.</i>
OVER-SIGHT	ly		liness				<i>Superintendence, and neglect to see.</i>
SEE	ing		ing	er		ing, n, s	<i>To perceive by the eye.</i>
OVER-SEE				er		ing, n, s	<i>To superintend, and to omit.</i>
THROW			w	er		ing, n, s	<i>To fling, to hurl.</i>
OVER-THROW						ing, n, s	<i>To defeat, to ruin.</i>

UN (before a verb.)

BAR	ful		rister	rier		ing, ed, s	<i>To hinder.</i>
UN-BAR						ing, ed, s	<i>To remove the bar.</i>
ADULTERATE	ous	ously	ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To corrupt, debase.</i>
UN-ADULTERATE		ly	y	ess			<i>Pure, genuine.</i>
APPREHEND	sible		sion	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To conceive.</i>
UN-APPREHEND	sive		siveness			ing, ed, s	<i>Not suspecting.</i>
	sible						
	sive						
CLOTHE			ing	ier	s	ing, ed, s	<i>To cover with garments.</i>
UN-CLOTHE						ing, ed, s	<i>To strip.</i>
HINGE					s	ing, ed, s	<i>A joint for a door.</i>
UN-HINGE						ing, ed, s	<i>To take from the hinges.</i>

UN (before an adjective).

HOLY	ily	ness					<i>Religious, pure.</i>
UN-HOLY		ness					<i>Not holy, profane.</i>

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BRING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
JUST			ice	er			
			iceship	iciary		ify, ing, ed, s	
	ifiable	ifiably	ifiableness				
		ly	ification	ifier			
UN-JUST	ifiable	ifiably	ifiableness				
	ified	ly					
LIKE		ly	liness			en, ing, ed, s	<i>Similar.</i>
UN-LIKE		ly	ness				<i>Dissimilar.</i>
MILD		ly	ness				<i>Tender, soft.</i>
UN-MILD			ness				<i>Not mild.</i>
NECESSARY		ly		ian			<i>Needful.</i>
			tation			itate, ing, ed, s	
	tous		tousness				
UN-NECESSARY		ly	ness				<i>Not necessary.</i>
RIPE		ly	ness			en, ing, ed, s	<i>Mature.</i>
UN-RIPE	ened	ly	ness				<i>Not mature.</i>
ABLE		ly	ness				<i>Strength, power.</i>
UN-ABLE			ness				<i>Not able.</i>
CERTAIN		ly	ty			fy, ing, ed, s	<i>Sure.</i>
			ification			ificate	
UN-CERTAIN	ed	ly	ty				<i>Not sure.</i>
				UNDER.			
BUY				er		ing, t	<i>To obtain for money.</i>
UNDER-BUY						ing, t	<i>To buy for less than worth.</i>
Go			ing	er		ing	<i>To walk, to move.</i>
UNDER-GO						ing	<i>To pass through.</i>
LET						ing	<i>To allow, to lease.</i>
UNDER-LET						ing	<i>To let below value, and lease by a tenant.</i>
SHERIFF			alty				<i>Officer of a county.</i>
UNDER-SHERIFF			ry				<i>Under the sheriff.</i>
				WITH.			
DRAW	able		ee			ing, n, s	<i>To pull along.</i>
			er	ers			
WITH-DRAW			er			ing, n, s	<i>To take back.</i>

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
HOLD			ing	er		ing, s	To grasp.
WITH-HOLD				er		ing, s	To hold back.
STAND			ard	er	el	ing, d, s	To be erect.
					ish		
WITH-STAND				er		ing, d, s	To oppose.

SECTION VI.

Prefixes of Latin origin are mostly applied to radical words of Latin origin.

The radical word of Latin origin is seldom used in the English language until modified by a prefix or suffix, or both.

Thus the idea represented in many Latin words after being modified as represented, by the addition of a prefix or suffix to the word, is then made a radical in the English language. In this form it undergoes all the modifications of sense expressed by prefixes and suffixes in the English.

Thus the Latin word *video*, meaning I see, consists of the root *vid* and the suffix *eo*.

The root *vid* is not used in the English language until modified by a prefix or suffix, or both. Thus : *pro-vid-ent*, meaning foreseeing, cautious, prudent ; *pro-vid-ence*, meaning foresight, timely care, the care of God over His creatures.

The derivatives formed from the Latin root, or the modifications of the radical idea which it expresses, by means of prefixes and suffixes, are very numerous in the English language.

Thus, the radical *video*, I see, and its perfect participle *visum*, having seen, by means of suffixes and prefixes furnish the following derivatives, which become radicals in English with many derivatives.

By the addition of suffixes, we have *vis-ible*, *vis-age*, *vis-it*, *vis-or*, *viz-ard*.

By the use of prefixes, we have *de-vise*, *en-vy*, *e-vid-ent*, *im-pro-vid-ent*, *in-e-vid-ent*, *in-vid-i-ous*, *in-vis-ible*, *pre-vision*, *pro-vid-e*, *pur-vey*,

re-sur-vey, re-vise, re-vis-it, su-per-vise, sur-vey, un-en-vied, un-vis-ard, un-vis-ited.

The pupil should be required to explain the change in the significance of the radical word by the use of each of these suffixes and prefixes.

SUFFIXES.—Thus : vid, vis, see, seen ; vis-ible, an adjective, expressing a quality of the radical idea, as—the quality of being seen ; vis-age, a noun, signifying existence, as—the face, or countenance ; vis-it, a verb, signifying action, as—to go, or come to see ; vis-or, a noun, signifying substance or existence, as—a mask ; viz-ard, a verb, signifying action, as—to mask.

PREFIXES.*—Thus : vid, vis, see, seen ; de-vise, a verb, signifying action relative to something, as—to contrive, or plan (literally, to see concerning) ; en-vy, a verb, signifying action relative to something, as—to hate another for his merit (literally, to see against) ; e-vid-ent, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to something, as—it is apparent, may be seen, etc. ; im-pro-vid-ent, a compound prefix, and signifying a quality relative to some object, time, or idea, as—not, before (a certain time or event), seeing or wanting forethought ; in-e-vid-ent, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to some object, as—not being apparent ; in-vid-i-ous, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to some object, as—malignant to another for his merit ; in-vis-ible, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to something, as—the quality of not being visible to another ; pre-vis-ion, a noun, signifying being or existence relative to something, as—foresight (or literally, sight beforehand) ; pro-vide, a verb, signifying action relative to some object, as—to see beforehand, or procure ; pur-vey, a verb, signifying action relative to some object or time, as—to see before, or procure, or buy in provisions ; re-sur-vey, a compound prefix and a verb, signifying action relative to some object, as—literally, to see again, over, or review ; re-vise, a verb, signifying action relative to something, as—again to look through carefully ; re-vis-it, a verb, signifying action relative to some object or place, as—again to come, or go to see ; su-per-vise, a verb, signifying some action relative to an object, as—to see over, or superintend ; sur-

* See the definition of prefixes.

vey, a verb, signifying action relative to something, as—to see upon, to inspect; *un-en-vied*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to something, as—not (see against), or hated for merit; *un-vis-ard*, a verb, signifying action relative to some object, but the *un* indicates that it is not accomplished, as—not masked; *un-vis-it-ed*, a verb, signifying action relative to some place or person, but not accomplished, as—not to come or go to see.

Two steps have now been taken with the word *video*, *visum*:

1st. It has been selected as a root from the Latin, but is not used in the English language until modified.

2d. It has been modified by the use of suffixes and prefixes, and the words thus formed adopted in the English.

A third step remains to be taken before the full development of the Latin root will be seen.

3d. The words thus adopted are used in the English language as radicals, from which many derivatives are formed. The following is the third step with the word *video*, *visum*:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
<i>Vis-IBLE</i>		ly	ility				<i>Apparent, that may be seen.</i>
	ional			ist			
	ionary			ionary			
	ive						
	ual						
<i>Vis-AGE</i>	ed						<i>The face.</i>
<i>Vis-IT</i>	able		ation	ant		ing, ed, s	<i>To go to see.</i>
	atorial		ing	or			
<i>Vis-OR</i>	ed						<i>Movable part of front of a helmet.</i>
<i>Vis-ARD</i>						ing, ed	<i>A mask.</i>

These examples are formed with the root by adding suffixes, and strictly belong to the first part of this work. The following are formed with the root by using prefixes and suffixes. Both classes were necessary to show the full development of the radical idea represented by the Latin word:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
DE- <i>vis</i> -E	ceful able	cefully	ce	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To contrive.</i>
EN- <i>vy</i>	iable ous		y	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To hate another for merit.</i>
E- <i>vid</i> -ENT	ial	ially	ence			ce, ing, ed, s	<i>Plain, to make apparent.</i>
IMPRO- <i>vid</i> -ENT		ly	ce sion ce				<i>Wanting foresight.</i>
INE- <i>vid</i> -ENT			ness				<i>Obscure.</i>
IN- <i>vid</i> -IOUS		ly	ness				<i>Malignant.</i>
IN- <i>vis</i> -IBLE		ly	ility				<i>Cannot be seen.</i>
PRE- <i>vis</i> -ION							<i>Foresight.</i>
PRO- <i>vid</i> -E	ent ential sional sionary	ly entially sionally	ence sion so	edore er sor		ing, ed, s	<i>To procure beforehand.</i>
PUR- <i>vey</i>			ance view	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To buy in provisions, to provide.</i>
RESUR- <i>vey</i>						ing, ed, s	<i>To survey again.</i>
RE- <i>vis</i> -E			ion al	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To look over with care again.</i>
RE- <i>vis</i> -IT						ing, ed, s	<i>To visit again.</i>
SUPER- <i>vis</i> -E			ion	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To superintend or overlook.</i>
SUR- <i>vey</i>			al ing	or		ing, ed, s view, ing, ed, s vise, ing, ed, s	<i>To examine, to measure.</i>
UNEN- <i>vi</i> -ED							<i>Not envied.</i>
UN- <i>vis</i> -ARD						ing, ed	<i>Not masked.</i>
UN- <i>vis</i> -ITED							<i>Not visited or frequented.</i>

The pupil, by a review of the preceding part of this section, should now be able to explain all the modifications of the radical idea represented by the Latin word *video*, *visum*, which are expressed in the English language, except those of compound words hereafter noticed.

EXERCISE 1.

1st. The Latin word *aequus* is not used in the English language, but the root *aequ*, signifying equal, is modified by prefixes and forms the following words: *co-equal*, *in-equal*, *un-equal*, *ad-equate*, *inadequate*, *iniquitous*. The modification by suffixes belongs to the first part, and by compound words to the third part of this work.

2d. The changes made in the signification expressed by this radical word by the use of the prefixes is as follows:

Thus, *co-equal*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to some other person or object, as—equal with, or to another; *in-equal*, an adjective, signifying a quality in relation to another, as—not equal with; *un-equal*, an adjective, signifying inferior, not equal to; *ad-equate*, an adjective, signifying a quality in relation to another, as—sufficient, proportionate, equal to; *inadequate*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to another person or object, as—not sufficient, not equal to; *iniquitous*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to another, as: not just to, unrighteous.

3d. The changes made in the signification expressed by these words when modified as radicals in the English, are as follows:

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
Co-equal		ity				<i>Equal with.</i>
In-equal	able	ity				<i>Not equal with and unjust.</i>
Un-equal	able					<i>Inferior and unjust.</i>
	ed	ally	ness			
	itable					
Ad-equate	ivocal					
	ly	ness				<i>Not equal to and defective.</i>
		cy				
Inad-equate	ly	ness				
		cy				
		tion				
In-iquitous	ly	ty				<i>Unjust, not righteous.</i>
	iquous					

EXERCISE 2.

1st. The Latin word *aestimo*, *aestimatum*, is not used in the English; but the root *aestim*, signifying to value, is modified by prefixes and suffixes, and forms the following words: *dis-esteem*, *ex-istim-ation*, *in-estim-able*, *pre-ex-istim-ation*.

2d. The changes made in the signification expressed by this radical word, on using prefixes and being adopted in the English, are as follows:

Thus, *dis-esteem*, a verb, signifying action relative to some person or object, as—not to esteem, regard slightly, etc.; *ex-istim-ation*, a noun, signifying an abstract existence or substance, as—esteem, opinion, etc.; *in-estim-able*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to some person or thing, as—that cannot be valued, above all price; *pre-ex-istim-ation*, a noun, signifying an abstract existence or substance, as—esteem, existing before, etc., or previous esteem.

3d. The changes made in the signification expressed by these words, when modified as radicals in the English, are as follows:

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
DIS-esteem		mation	ing, ed, s	Not to esteem.
EX-istim-ATION				Esteem.
IN-estim-ABLE	ly			That cannot be valued.
PRE-EX-istim-ATION				Previous esteem.

EXERCISE 3.

1st. The Latin word *ago*, *actum*, is not used in the English, but the root *ag*, *act*, signifying to do, is modified by prefixes and suffixes, and forms the following words: *co-ag-ent*, *co-ag-ulate*, *co-g-ent*, *con-co-ag-ulate*, *ex-agit-ate*, *ex-ig-ent*, *inco-ag-ulable*, *ind-ag-ation*, *ex-agit-ate*, *prod-ig-al*, *re-co-ag-ulation*, *under-ag-ent*, *co-act-ion*, *en-act*, *ex-act*, *in-act-ion*, *inter-act*, *out-act*, *over-act*, *re-act*, *red-act*, *re-en-act*, *retro-act-ive*, *sub-act*, *trans-act*, *un-act-ed*, *unex-act*.

2d. The changes made in the signification expressed by this radical word, on using prefixes and being adopted in the English, are as follows :

Thus, *co-ag-ent*, a noun, signifying a person, or existence, as—one coöperating with another ; *co-ag-ulate*, a verb, signifying action relative to some person or object, to force into concretions, or change from fluid to solid state ; *co-g-ent*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to some person or thing, as—forcible, with energy ; *con-co-ag-ulate*, a verb, signifying action relative to something, as—to congeal, or curdle one thing with another ; *ex-agit-ate*, a verb, signifying action relative to something, as—to stir up ; *ex-ig-ent*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to something, as—pressing (upon or against) ; *in-co-ag-ulable*, an adjective, expressing a quality relative to something, as—that cannot be congealed ; *ind-ag-ation*, a noun, signifying abstract existence, as—a search ; *over-agit-ate*, a verb, signifying action relative to some subject or object, as—to discuss too much ; *prod-ig-al*, an adjective, signifying a quality in relation to or comparison with some person or thing, as—wasteful, profuse ; *re-co-ag-ulation*, a noun, signifying a state of being or existence relative to something, as—a second coagulation ; *under-ag-ent*, a noun, signifying existence in relation to some person or thing, as—a subordinate agent ; *co-act-ion*, a noun, signifying existence relative to or in comparison with something, as—compulsion, force ; *en-act*, a verb, signifying action in relation to something, as—to perform, to establish by law ; *ex-act*, an adjective, signifying a quality in comparison with some person or thing, as—nice, accurate ; *in-act-ion*, a noun, signifying a state of being relative to some other, as—want of action ; *inter-act*, a noun, signifying existence relative to other things, as—the time between acts or performances ; *out-act*, a verb, signifying action relative to some other person or object, as—to do beyond ; *over-act*, a verb, signifying action relative to some other thing or limit, as—to perform more than enough ; *re-act*, a verb, signifying action relative to some object, as—to do again ; *red-act*, a verb, signifying action in relation to some other object, as—to reduce to form ; *re-en-act*, a verb, signifying action relative to some object, as—to perform again, to establish again as a law ; *retro-act-ive*, an adjective, signifying some quality relative to some object or thing, as—acting on things past ;

sub-act, a verb, signifying action relative to some person or thing, as—to underact or reduce; trans-act, a verb, signifying action relative to something, as—to perform or conduct; un-act-ed, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to something, as—unperformed; un-ex-act, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to something, as—not accurate or exact.

3d. The changes made in the signification expressed by these words, when modified as radicals in the English language, are as follows:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
Co-ag-ENT							<i>An assistant.</i>
Co-ag-ULATE	ble		tion	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To change from fluid to fixed.</i>
Co-g-ENT		ly	cy				<i>Forcible.</i>
CONCO-ag-ULATE						ing, ed, s	<i>To curdle one with another thing.</i>
EX-agit-ATE						ing, ed, s	<i>To stir up.</i>
EX-ig-ENT			ce				<i>Pressing.</i>
INCO-ag-ULABLE							<i>Cannot be coagulated.</i>
IND-ag-ATION				or			<i>Search.</i>
OVER-agit-ATE						ing, ed, s	<i>To discuss too much.</i>
PROD-ig-AL		ly	ity	al			<i>Wasteful.</i>
			ence				
RECO-ag-ULATION		/					<i>A second coagulation.</i>
UNDER-ag-ENT			ction				<i>A subordinate.</i>
Co-act-ION	ive	ively					<i>Compulsion.</i>
EN-act			ment	or			<i>To decree.</i>
			ure				
EX-act		ly	ion	or			<i>Accurate, strict.</i>
			itude				
			ness	ress			
IN-act-ION	ive	ively	ivity				<i>Want of action.</i>
			uation			uate, ing, ed, s	
INTER-act							<i>Time between acts.</i>
OUT-act						ing, ed, s	<i>To do beyond.</i>
OVER-act						ing, ed, s	<i>To do more than enough.</i>
RE-act						ing, ed, s	<i>To do again.</i>
RED-act						ing, ed, s	<i>To force.</i>
RE-EN-act						ing, ed, s	<i>To enact again.</i>

QUALITY. MANNER. <i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>		BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
RETRO-act-IVE						<i>To act on things past.</i>
SUB-act		ion				<i>To reduce.</i>
TRANS-act		ion	or			<i>To perform.</i>
UN-act-ED	ive	uated				<i>Not performed.</i>
UNEX-act	ed					<i>Not exact.</i>

EXERCISE 4.

1st. The Latin word *alienus* is not used in the English ; but the root *alien*, signifying belonging to another, is modified by prefixes and suffixes, and forms the following words : ab-*alien*-ate, in-*alien*-able, un-*alien*-able.

2d. The changes made in the signification expressed by the radical word on using prefixes and being adopted in the English, are as follows :

Thus, ab-*alien*-ate, a verb, signifying action relative to some person or object, as—to make over to another ; in-*alien*-able, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to another, as—that cannot be made over to another ; un-*alien*-able, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to another person or thing, as—not alienable.

3d. The changes made in the signification expressed by these words, when modified as radicals in the English, are as follows :

QUALITY. MANNER. <i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>		BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AB- <i>alien</i> -ATE					ing, ed, s	<i>To make over to another.</i>
IN- <i>alien</i> -ABLE						<i>Cannot be transferred.</i>
UN- <i>alien</i> -ABLE						<i>Not transferable to another.</i>

EXERCISE 5.

1st. The Latin word *alter* is not used in the English ; but the word *alter*, signifying another, is modified by prefixes and suffixes, and forms the following words : ad-*ulter*-ate, in-*alter*-able, sub-*alter*-n, un-ad-*ulter*-ate, un-*alter*-able.

2d. The changes made in the signification expressed by the radical word, on using prefixes and being adopted in the English, are as follows :

Thus, *ad-ulter-ate*, a verb, signifying a quality relative to some object, as—to change to another, or debase—as coin ; *un-ad-ulter-ate*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to something, as—pure, genuine ; *in-alter-able*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to some object or thing, as—that cannot be changed ; *un-alter-able*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to some object, as—permanent, immutable ; *sub-alter-n*, an adjective, signifying a quality, as—inferior.

3d. The changes made in the signification expressed by these words, when modified as radicals in the English, are as follows :

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AD-ulter-ATE	ous	ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To debase and corrupt.</i>
			ess			
			ine			
IN-alter-ABLE						<i>That cannot be changed.</i>
SUB-alter-N	ate	ation	n			<i>Inferior.</i>
UN-AD-ulter-ATE	ly					<i>Pure, genuine.</i>
UN-alter-ABLE	ly	ness				<i>Immutable.</i>
	ed					

EXERCISE 6.

1st. The Latin word *anima* is not used in the English. It signifies air, breath, life, and is modified by prefixes and suffixes, and forms the following words: *dis-anima-te*, *ex-anima-te*, *in-anima-te*, *re-anima-te*, *trans-anima-te*, *un-anima-ted*.

2d. The changes made in the signification of the radical word, on using prefixes and being adopted in the English, are as follows :

Thus, *dis-anima-te*, a verb, signifying action relative to some person or thing, as—to deprive of life, to discourage ; *ex-anima-te*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to another object, as—lifeless, spiritless ; *in-anima-te*, a verb, signifying action relative to some person, as—to put life into, to quicken ; *re-anima-te*, a verb, signifying action

relative to some one, as—to revive, to restore to life; trans-*anima-te*, a verb, signifying action relative to some person or object, as—to animate by the conveyance of a soul from another body; un-*anima-ted*, an adjective, signifying a quality relative to another, as—not enlivened.

3d. The signification expressed by these words, when modified as radicals in the English, is as follows:

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
DIS- <i>anima-TE</i>			tion		ing, ed, s	<i>To discourage.</i>
EX- <i>anima-TE</i>						<i>Lifeless.</i>
IN- <i>anima-TE</i>	ed		ion		ing, ed, s	<i>To quicken.</i>
RE- <i>anima-TE</i>					ing, ed, s	<i>To restore to life.</i>
TRANS- <i>anima-TE</i>			ion		ing, ed, s	<i>To animate, etc.</i>
UN- <i>anima-TED</i>						<i>Not animated.</i>

EXERCISE 7.

If the pupil is familiar with the steps in exercises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, he may proceed with the following more abbreviated forms:

1st. Latin word *cado*, *casum*, to fall. Modifications: ac-*cid-ent*, co-*in-cid-e*, de-*cad-ence*, de-*cay*, de-*cid-ence*, in-*cid-ent*, in-de-*cid-u-ous*, mis-*chance-e*, oc-*cas-ion*, oc-*cid-ent*, per-*cas-e*, per-*chance-e*, pro-*cid-ence*, re-*cid-ivate*, un-de-*cay-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AC- <i>cid-ENT</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Casualty, unforeseen event.</i>
CO-IN- <i>cid-E</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To fall upon the same point, concur.</i>
DE- <i>cad-ENCE</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Decay, fall.</i>
DE- <i>cay</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To decline, lose excellence.</i>
DE- <i>cid-ENCE</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A falling off.</i>
IN- <i>cid-ENT</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A happening, occurrence.</i>
IN-DE- <i>cid-U-OUS</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not falling annually, evergreen.</i>
MIS- <i>chance-E</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Mishap, ill luck.</i>
OC- <i>cas-ION</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Accidental cause, opportunity.</i>
OC- <i>cid-ENT</i> ,	a noun,	<i>The west, the falling of the sun.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
PER-cas-E,	an adverb,	<i>Perchance.</i>
PER-chanc-E,	an adverb,	<i>By chance.</i>
PRO-cid-ENCE,	a noun,	<i>A falling down.</i>
RE-cid-IVATE,	a verb,	<i>To fall again, backslide.</i>
UN-de-cay-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not decayed.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.				
AC-cid-ENT	al	ally	ce				<i>Unforeseen event.</i>
COIN-cid-E	ent		ence	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To concur.</i>
			ency				
DE-cad-ENCE			cy				<i>Fall, decay.</i>
DE-cay			edness			ing, ed, s	<i>To decline, or fall from excellence.</i>
			er				
			ing				
DE-cid-ENCE	uous						<i>Falling off.</i>
IN-cid-ENT	al	ally	cy				<i>Casualty.</i>
		ly	ce				
IN-DE-cid-UOUS							<i>Not evergreen.</i>
MIS-chanc-E							<i>Mishap.</i>
OC-cas-ION	al	ally		er			<i>Opportunity.</i>
	able						
OC-cid-ENT	al						<i>Western.</i>
PER-cas-E							<i>Perhaps.</i>
PER-chanc-E							<i>By chance.</i>
PRO-cid-ENCE							<i>A falling down.</i>
RE-cid-IVATE			tion				<i>Backsliding.</i>
UN-de-cay-ED	ing						<i>Not decayed.</i>

EXERCISE 8.

1st. Latin word *cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut, to kill. Modifications: *con-cise*, *de-cide*, *ex-cise*, *in-cide*, *in-de-cis-ive*, *inter-cis-ion*, *oc-cis-ion*, *pre-cise*, *un-de-cid-ed*, *un-ex-cis-ed*, *un-pre-cis-e*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as expressed by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CON-cis-E,	an adjective,	<i>Brief, short, cut off.</i>
DE-cid-E,	a verb,	<i>To determine, to fix the event of.</i>
EX-cis-E,	a noun,	<i>A tax on commodities, a cutting off.</i>
IN-cis-E,	a verb,	<i>To cut.</i>
INDE-cis-IVE,	an adjective,	<i>Irresolute, not determined.</i>
INTER-cis-ION,	a noun,	<i>Interruption.</i>
OC-cis-ION,	a noun,	<i>The act of killing.</i>
PRE-cis-E,	an adjective,	<i>Exact, strict.</i>
UNDE-cid-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not determined, not settled.</i>
UNEX-cis-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not subject to excise.</i>
UNPRE-cis-E,	an adjective,	<i>Not exact, loose.</i>

3d. Signification of these words when modified as radicals in the English language :

QUALITY. MANNER.			BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
Adjectives. Adverbs.			Nouns.				
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
CON-cis-E		ly	ness				<i>Brief, cutting off.</i>
			ion				
DE-cid-E	able	edly	sion	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To determine.</i>
	sive	sively	siveness				
EX-cis-E	able		ion			ing, ed, s	<i>A tax.</i>
IN-cis-E	ed		ion				<i>To cut.</i>
	ive		ure	or			
IN-DE-cis-IVE		ly	ion				<i>Irresolute.</i>
INTER-cis-ION							<i>Interruption.</i>
OC-cis-ION							<i>Act of killing.</i>
PRE-cis-E		ly	ness	ion			<i>Strict, definite.</i>
			ionism				
	ive		ion				
UN-DE-cid-ED	able						<i>Not determined.</i>
	sive						
UN-EX-cis-ED							<i>Not subject to excise.</i>
UN-PRE-cis-E							<i>Not exact.</i>

EXERCISE 9.

1st. Latin word cano, cantum, to sing. Modifications : ac-cent, con-cent, des-cant, dis-en-chant, en-chant, ex-canta-tion, in-canta-tion, pre-cent-or, re-cant, sub-chant-er, un-ac-cent-ed, un-en-chant-ed.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AC-cent,	a noun,	<i>Stress of voice on a syllable.</i>
CON-cent,	a noun,	<i>Harmony.</i>
DES-cant,	a noun,	<i>A tune in parts.</i>
DIS-EN-chant,	a verb,	<i>To free from enchantment.</i>
EN-chant,	a verb,	<i>To charm, delight, and act on by sorcery.</i>
EX-canta-TION,	a noun,	<i>Counter-charm.</i>
IN-canta-TION,	a noun,	<i>A magical charm.</i>
PRE-cent-OR,	a noun,	<i>One who leads a choir.</i>
RE-cant,	a verb,	<i>To recall a former declaration.</i>
SUB-chant-ER,	a noun,	<i>An under-chanter.</i>
UN-AC-cent-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not accented.</i>
UN-EN-chant-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not enchanted.</i>

3d. Signification of these words when modified as radicals in the English language :

<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i> <i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>		<i>BEING.</i> <i>Nouns.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i> <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AC-cent	ual	uation			ing, ed, s	<i>Stress of voice on a syllable.</i>
CON-cent	ual					<i>Harmony.</i>
	ful					
DES-cant		ing			ing, ed, s	<i>A song in parts.</i>
DIS-EN-chant			er		ing, ed, s	<i>To free from enchantment.</i>
EN-chant	ingly	ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To charm.</i>
			ress			
EX-canta-TION						<i>Disenchantment.</i>
IN-canta-TION	tory					<i>Magical charm.</i>
PRE-cent-OR						<i>The leader of a choir.</i>
RE-cant		ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To recall.</i>
SUB-chant-ER						<i>An under-chanter.</i>
UN-AC-cent-ED						<i>Not accented.</i>
UN-EN-chant-ED						<i>Not enchanted.</i>

EXERCISE 10.

1st. Latin word capio, captum, to take. Modifications : ac-cept, anti-cip-ate, con-ceive, de-ceive, dis-cept-ation, ex-cept, fore-con-ceive, im-

per-cept-ible, in-cap-able, in-cept-ion, in-cipi-ent, in-con-ceive-able, in-sus-cept-ible, inter-cept, intro-re-cept-ion, intro-sus-cept-ion, mis-con-ceive, oc-cup-y, per-ceive, pre-cept, pre-con-ceive, pre-oc-cup-y, re-cap-acitate, re-ceive, re-cover, re-cup-er-able, super-con-cept-ion, un-ex-cept-ionable, un-oc-cup-ied, un-per-ceive, un-re-ceive, un-sus-cept-ible.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Ac-cept,	a verb,	<i>To take to, to receive.</i>
ANTI-cip-ATE,	a verb,	<i>To take before.</i>
CON-ceive,	a verb,	<i>To comprehend.</i>
DE-ceive,	a verb,	<i>To cause to mistake.</i>
DIS-cept-ATION,	a noun,	<i>Disputation.</i>
EX-cept,	a verb,	<i>To leave out.</i>
FORE-CON-ceive,	a verb,	<i>To imagine beforehand.</i>
IM-PER-cept-IBLE,	an adjective,	<i>Cannot be perceived.</i>
IN-cap-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not capable.</i>
IN-cept-ION,	a noun,	<i>A commencement.</i>
IN-cipi-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Beginning.</i>
IN-con-ceive-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be conceived by the mind.</i>
IN-SUS-cept-IBLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not capable.</i>
INTER-cept,	a verb,	<i>To stop, to abstract.</i>
INTRO-RE-cept-ION,	a noun,	<i>Act of admitting within.</i>
INTRO-SUS-cept-ION,	a noun,	<i>Act of taking in.</i>
IN-RE-cov-ER-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be got back.</i>
MIS-CON-ceive,	a verb,	<i>To have a mistaken notion.</i>
OC-cup-Y,	a verb,	<i>To take up, to possess.</i>
PER-ceive,	a verb,	<i>To see, discern, understand.</i>
PRE-cept,	a noun,	<i>An order, commandment.</i>
PRE-con-ceive,	a verb,	<i>To form an opinion before.</i>
PRE-OC-cup-Y,	a verb,	<i>To possess before another.</i>
RE-cap-A-CITATE,	a verb,	<i>To qualify again.</i>
RE-ceive,	a verb,	<i>To accept, to welcome.</i>
RE-cov-ER,	a verb,	<i>To get again.</i>
RE-cup-ER-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>That may be got back.</i>
SUPER-CON-cept-ION,	a noun,	<i>A conception formed after another.</i>
UN-EX-cept-ION-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>Cannot take exceptions.</i>
UN-OC-cup-IED,	an adjective,	<i>Not possessed.</i>
UN-PER-ceive-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not take notice, or observe.</i>
UN-RE-ceive-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not received, or taken.</i>
UN-SUS-cept-IBLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not susceptible.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AC-cept	able	ably	ableness			ing, ed, s	To take, receive.
			ance	er			
			ation				
ANTI-cip-ATE	ory		ion			ing, ed, s	To take before.
CON-ceive	able	ably	ing	er		ing, ed, s	To take or form in the mind.
	ted	tedly	ceit				
			tedness				
		ptible	ption		ptacle		
		ptive					
DE-ceive	able		ableness	er		ing, ed, s	To cause to mistake.
	tful	tfully	t				
	less		tfulness				
	ptible		ptibility				
	ptious		ption				
	ptive						
DIS-cept-ATION							Controversy.
EX-cept	ionable		ion	ioner		ing, ed, s	To leave out.
	ious		iousness				
	ive			or			
FORE-CON-ceive						ing, ed, s	To imagine beforehand.
IM-PER-cept-IBLE			ness				Cannot be perceived or taken by the senses.
			ipient				
IN-cap-A-BLE			ility				Not capable, or able.
			citation			citae, ing, ed, s	
	cious		city				
IN-cept-ION	ive			or			Commencement.
IN-cept-ENT							Beginning.
IN-CON-ceive-ABLE	ptible	ly	ness				Cannot be conceived or taken by the mind.
IN-SUS-cept-IBLE							Not capable.
INTER-cept			ion	ipient		ing, ed, s	To seize by the way.
INTRO-RE-cept-ION				er			Admitting into.
INTRO-SUS-cept-ION							Act of taking in.
IR-RE-cov-ER-ABLE		ly	ness				Not to be regained or taken.
MIS-CON-ceive			t			ing, ed, s	To mistake.
			ption				

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
OC-cup-Y		ancy	ant		ing, ed, s	To possess, to hold.
PER-ceive	able	pation	ier		ate, ing, ed, s	
	ptible	ance	er		ing, ed, s	To take or know through the senses.
	ptibly	ptibility				
	ptive	ption				
	ipient	ptivity	ipient			
PRE-cept	ial		or			Commandment, order.
	ive		ress	ory		
PRE-CON-ceive		t			ing, ed, s	Form an opinion before.
		ption				
PRE-OC-cup-Y		ation			ing, ed, s	To take possession before.
					ate, ing, ed, s	
RE-cap-A-CI-TATE					ing, ed, s	To qualify again.
RE-ceive	able	ableness			ing, ed, s	To take, to accept.
		edness	er			
		ptibility		ptacle		
	ptive	ption		ptary		
		ptivity		ptory		
		t	ipient	pe		
RE-cov-ER-ABLE		y			ing, ed, s	To get again.
RE-cup-ER-ABLE		ation				That may be got again.
SUPER-CON-cept-ION						Formed after a conception.
UN-EX-cept-ION-ABLE	ly	ness				Not liable to exception.
UN-OC-cup-IED						Not possessed.
UN-PER-ceive-ED	able	edly				Not perceived.
UN-RE-ceive-ED						Not taken.
UN-SUS-cept-IBLE						Not susceptible.

EXERCISE 11.

1st. Latin word cedo, cessum—to go, to yield. Modifications: *abcess*, *ac-ced-e*, *an-ces-tor*, *ante-ced-e*, *con-ced-e*, *de-cess-e*, *de-cess-ion*, *dis-cess-ion*, *ex-ceed*, *ex-cess*, in *ac-cess-ible*, *in-cess-able*, *inter-ced-e*, *mis-pro-ceed-ing*, *pre-ced-e*, *pre-cess-ion*, *pre-de-cess-e*, *pro-ceed*, *re-ac-cess*, *re-ced-e*, *retro-cess-ion*, *se-ced-e*, *suc-ceed*, *sur-cess-e*, *un-cess-ing*, *un-pre-ced-ent-ed*, *un-suc-ceed-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
ABS-cess,	a noun,	<i>A tumor filled with purulent matter.</i>
AC-ced-E,	a verb,	<i>To agree to.</i>
AN-ces-TOR,	a noun,	<i>One going before, or from whom a person is descended.</i>
ANTE-ced-E,	a verb,	<i>To go before.</i>
CON-ced-E,	a verb,	<i>To yield to.</i>
DE-cess-E,	a noun,	<i>Departure from life.</i>
DE-cess-ION,	a noun,	<i>Departure.</i>
DIS-cess-ION,	a noun,	<i>Departure.</i>
EX-ceed,	a verb,	<i>To go beyond.</i>
EX-cess,	a noun,	<i>More than enough.</i>
IN-AC-cess-IBLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not to be reached.</i>
IN-cess-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>Unceasing.</i>
INTER-ced-E,	a verb,	<i>To go or pass between.</i>
MIS-PRO-ceed-ING,	a noun,	<i>A wrong proceeding.</i>
PRE-ced-E,	a verb,	<i>To go before in time.</i>
PRE-cess-ION,	a noun,	<i>Act of going before.</i>
PRE-DE-cess-E,	a verb,	<i>To die before.</i>
PRO-ceed,	a verb,	<i>To go forward.</i>
RE-AC-cess,	a noun,	<i>A second access.</i>
RE-ced-E,	a verb,	<i>To move back.</i>
RETRO-cess-ION,	a noun,	<i>The act of going back.</i>
SE-ced-E,	a verb,	<i>To withdraw from fellowship.</i>
SUC-ceed,	a verb,	<i>To follow in order.</i>
SUR-cess-E,	a verb,	<i>To be at an end.</i>
UN-cess-ING,	an adjective,	<i>Not ceasing.</i>
UN-PRE-ced-ENT-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Having no precedent.</i>
UN-SUC-ceed-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Without success, or not followed.</i>

3d. Signification of these words when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ABS-cess							<i>A tumor.</i>
AC-ced-E	sory		ariness	ary		ing, ed, s	<i>To agree to.</i>
	social		sibility				
			sion				
			s				
AN-ces-TOR	tral		try				<i>One going before.</i>

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.				
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ANTE- <i>ced-E</i>	ent	ently	ent	sor		ing, ed, s	To go before.
	aneous		dence				
CON- <i>ced-E</i>	sive	sively	sion			ing, ed, s	To grant.
DE- <i>ceas-E</i>						ing, ed	Departure from life.
DE- <i>cess-ION</i>							Departure.
DIS- <i>cess-ION</i>							Departure.
EX- <i>ceed</i>		ingly		er		ing, ed, s	To go beyond.
EX- <i>cess</i>	ive	ively					More than enough.
IN-AC- <i>cess-IBLE</i>		bly	ility				Not to be reached.
IN- <i>cess-ABLE</i>	ant	antly					Continual.
INTER- <i>ced-E</i>	gory		sion	sor		ing, ed, s	To pass between two parties, to reconcile.
MIS-PRO- <i>ceed-ING</i>							Wrong proceeding.
PRE- <i>ced-E</i>	aneous		ency			ing, ed, s	To go before.
	ent		ent				
	ented						
PRE- <i>cess-ION</i>							Act of going before.
PRE-DE- <i>ceas-E</i>	ed						To die before.
PRO- <i>ceed</i>			ure	er		ing, ed, s	To advance.
			ing		s		
	sionary		sion		sional		
RE-AC- <i>cess</i>							Second access.
RE- <i>ced-E</i>			sion				To retreat.
			s				
RETRO- <i>cess-ION</i>							Act of going back.
SE- <i>ced-E</i>			sion	er		ing, ed, s	To withdraw.
SUC- <i>ceed</i>	aneous		aneum	er		ing, ed, s	To come after, to prosper.
	sful	fully	fulness				
			sion				
	ive	ively	iveness				
	less	lessly	s	or			
SUR- <i>ceas-E</i>						ing, ed, s	To stop.
UN- <i>ceas-ING</i>							Not ceasing.
UN- <i>PRE-ced-ENTED</i>							Having no precedent.
UN-SUC- <i>ceed-ED</i>	sful	fully	fulness				Not succeeded, not followed.
	sive						

EXERCISE 12.

1st. Latin word *cerno*, *cretum*—to sift, to see, to judge. Modifications: *con-cern*, *de-cern*, *de-cree*, *dis-cern*, *dis-creet*, *ex-cern*, *ex-cre-ment*, *in-dis-cern-ible*, *in-dis-creet*, *re-cre-ment*, *re-cruit*, *se-cern*, *se-cret*, *un-con-cern*, *under-se-cret-ary*, *un-dis-cern-ed*, *un-re-cruit-able*, *un-se-cret*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CON- <i>cern</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To affect, to interest.</i>
DE- <i>cern</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To judge.</i>
DE- <i>cree</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To determine.</i>
DIS- <i>cern</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To distinguish, judge.</i>
DIS- <i>creet</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Prudent.</i>
EX- <i>cern</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To strain out.</i>
EX- <i>cre-ment</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Voided from the body.</i>
IN-DIS- <i>cern-ible</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be discerned.</i>
IN-DIS- <i>creet</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Injudicious.</i>
RE- <i>cre-ment</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Dross.</i>
RE- <i>cruit</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To repair by new supplies.</i>
SE- <i>cern</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To separate.</i>
SE- <i>cret</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Hidden, concealed.</i>
UN-CON- <i>cern</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Want of concern.</i>
UNDER-SE- <i>cret-ary</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Subordinate to the principal.</i>
UN-DIS- <i>cern-ed</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not observed.</i>
UN-RE- <i>cruit-able</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be recruited.</i>
UN-SE- <i>cret</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not secret.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>		<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.	
CON- <i>cern</i>		edly	ment		ing, ed, s	<i>To affect.</i>
DE- <i>cern</i>					ing, ed, s	<i>To judge.</i>
DE- <i>cree</i>		tal	tist		ing, ed, s	<i>To determine.</i>
		tive				
		torial				
		tory	torily.			

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BRING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
DIS-cern	ible	ibly	ing	er		ing, ed, s	To distinguish.
		ingly	ment				
DIS-creet	e.	ly	ness				
	ional	ionally	ion				
	ionary						
	ive	ively					
EX-cern						ing, ed, s	To strain out.
EX-cre-MENT	al		tion				Voided from the body.
	titious						
	tive					te, ing, ed, s	
	tory				tory		
IN-DIS-cern-IBLE		ly	ness				Not perceptible.
IN-DIS-creet	e		tion				Imprudent.
RE-cre-MENT	al						Dross.
RE-cruit			t	er		ing, ed, s	Raise new soldiers.
SE-cern						ing, ed, s	To separate.
SE-cret		ly	cy	tary			Hidden, concealed.
		ly	tariship				
	ory		ness			e, ing, ed, s	
	itious		ion				
UN-CON-cern	ed	edly	ness				Want of concern.
	ing		ment				
UNDER-se-cre-TARY							Subordinate to the principal.
UN-DIS-cern-ED		ly	ing				Imperceptible.
	ible		ibleness				
UN-RE-cruit-ABLE							That cannot be recruited.
UN-SE-cret							Not secret.

EXERCISE 13.

1st. Latin word *cingo*, *cinctum*—to gird. Modifications: *pre-cinct*, *pro-cinct*, *suo-cinct*, *shing-les*, *sur-cing-le*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
PRE-cinct,	a noun,	An outward limit, or boundary.
PRO-cinct,	a noun,	Complete preparation for action.
SUC-cinct,	an adjective,	Girded up, short, brief.
Shing-LES,	a noun,	Name of a disease.
SUR-cing-LE,	a noun,	A girth, or girdle.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

QUALITY. MANNER. <i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>		BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
PRE-cinct				<i>A boundary.</i>
PRO-cinct				<i>Complete preparation for action.</i>
SUC-cinct	ly	ness		<i>Girded up, short, etc.</i>
SHING-LES				<i>An eruptive disease.</i>
SUB-cing-LE	ed			<i>A girth to a saddle.</i>

EXERCISE 14.

1st. Latin word cito—to call, to summon, to rouse. Modifications : con-cit-ation, ex-cit-e, ex-sus-cit-ation, fore-cit-ed, fore-re-cit-ed, in-cit-e, mis-cit-e, mis-re-cit-e, re-cit-e, re-sus-citat-e, sus-citat-e.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	Class of Words.	Signification.
CON-cit-ation,	a noun,	<i>The act of stirring up.</i>
EX-cit-e,	a verb,	<i>To stir up, to rouse.</i>
EX-SUS-cit-ation,	a noun,	<i>A stirring up.</i>
FORE-cit-ed,	an adjective,	<i>Quoted above.</i>
IN-cit-e,	a verb,	<i>To stir up.</i>
MIS-cit-e,	a verb,	<i>To cite erroneously.</i>
MIS-RE-cit-e,	a verb,	<i>To recite incorrectly.</i>
RE-cit-e,	a verb,	<i>To report, to rehearse.</i>
RE-SUS-citat-e,	a verb,	<i>To revive, to stir up anew.</i>
SUS-citat-e,	a verb,	<i>To rouse.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

QUALITY. MANNER. <i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>		BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
CON-cit-ation				<i>The act of stirring up.</i>
EX-cit-e	able	ability	ing, ed, s	<i>To rouse, to animate.</i>
	ant	ation	ate, ing, ed, s	

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EX-cit-E	ative		ment	er			
			ing				
EX-SUS-cit-ATION							<i>A stirring up.</i>
FOR-cit-ED							<i>Quoted before.</i>
IN-cit-E			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To stir up.</i>
			ment	er			
MIS-cit-E			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To cite falsely.</i>
MIS-RE-cit-E			al			ing, ed, s	<i>To recite incorrectly.</i>
RE-cit-E			al			ing, ed, s	
	ative	atively	ation	er			<i>To rehearse.</i>
RE-SUS-cit-AT-E			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To stir up anew.</i>
SUS-cit-AT-E			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To rouse.</i>

EXERCISE 15.

1st. Latin word clamo, clamatum—to cry out. Modifications: ac-claim, con-clama-tion, de-claim, dis-claim, ex-claim, ir-re-claim-able, mis-claim, pro-claim, re-claim, un-claim-ed, un-pro-claim-ed, un-re-claim-ed.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Ac-claim,	a verb,	<i>To applaud.</i>
CON-clama-TION,	a noun,	<i>An outcry of many.</i>
DE-claim,	a verb,	<i>To speak to the passions, to harangue.</i>
DIS-claim,	a verb,	<i>To disown, to deny.</i>
EX-claim,	a verb,	<i>To cry out.</i>
IR-RE-claim-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not to be reclaimed.</i>
MIS-claim,	a noun,	<i>A mistaken claim.</i>
PRO-claim,	a verb,	<i>To publish, to declare.</i>
RE-claim,	a verb,	<i>To claim back, to cry out against.</i>
UN-claim-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not demanded.</i>
UN-PRO-claim-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not notified by public declaration.</i>
UN-RE-claim-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not reclaimed, not reformed.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

EXERCISE 17.

1st. Latin word, claudo, clausum—to shut. Modifications: *con-clud-e*, *dis-clos-e*, *en-clois-ter*, *en-clos-e*, *ex-clud-e*, *fore-clos-e*, *in-clud-e*, *in-con-clud-ent*, *inter-clud-e*, *ac-clud-e*, *pre-clud-e*, *re-clud-e*, *re-clos-e*, *se-clud-e*, *un-clois-ter*, *un-clos-e*, *un-con-clud-ent*, *un-dis-clos-e*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CON-clud-E,	a verb,	To shut, to decide, to end.
DIS-clos-E,	a verb,	To uncover, to tell.
EN-clois-TER,	a verb,	To shut up as in a cloister.
EN-clos-E,	a verb,	To shut up, to surround.
EX-clud-E,	a verb,	To shut out.
FORE-clos-E,	a verb,	To shut up, to prevent.
IN-clud-E,	a verb,	To contain, to comprise.
IN-CON-clud-ENT,	an adjective,	Not conclusive.
INTER-clud-E,	a verb,	To shut from.
OO-clud-E,	a verb,	To shut up.
PRE-clud-E,	a verb,	To shut out by anticipation, to hinder.
RE-clud-E,	a verb,	To unclos-e, to open.
RE-clos-E,	a verb,	To shut again.
SE-clud-E,	a verb,	To shut up apart.
UN-clois-TER,	a verb,	To set at large.
UN-clos-E,	a verb,	To open.
UN-CON-clud-ENT,	an adjective,	Not decisive.
UN-DIS-clos-E,	a verb,	Not to disclose.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract Personal Subst.		
CON-clud-E	ent sible sive	ingly sively	ency sion siveness	ing, ed, s	To end, to shut.
DIS-clos-E			ure usion	ing, ed, s	To tell.
EX-clois-TER				ing, ed, s	To shut up.

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
EN-clos-E		ure	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To shut in.</i>
EX-clud-E	sive	sively	sion	ionist	ing, ed, s	<i>To shut out.</i>
FOR-clos-E					ing, ed, s	<i>To prevent.</i>
IN-clud-E	sive	sively	sion		ing, ed, s	<i>To contain.</i>
IN-CON-clud-ENT	sive	sively	siveness			<i>Not conclusive.</i>
INTER-clud-E					ing, ed, s	<i>To shut from.</i>
OC-clud-E	se	sion			ing, ed, s	<i>To shut up.</i>
PRE-clud-E	sive	sion			ing, ed, s	<i>To shut out.</i>
RE-clud-E	se	siveness	e		ing, ed, s	<i>To unclosE.</i>
	sive					
RE-clos-E					ing, ed, s	<i>To shut again.</i>
SE-clud-E		sion			ing, ed, s	<i>To shut up.</i>
UN-clois-TER					ing, ed, s	<i>To set at large.</i>
UN-clos-E	ed				ing, ed, s	<i>To open.</i>
UN-CON-clud-ENT	ible	ingness				<i>Not decisive.</i>
	sive					
UN-DIS-clos-E					ing, ed, s	<i>Not to disclose.</i>

EXERCISE 18.

1st. Latin word *cor*, genitive case, *cordis*—the heart. Modifications: *ac-cord*, *con-cord*, *dis-cord*, *dis-cour-age*, *en-cour-age*, *re-cord*, *un-dis-cord-ing*, *un-re-cord-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Ac-cord,	a verb,	<i>To agree, to harmonize.</i>
Con-cord,	a noun,	<i>Agreement, union.</i>
Dis-cord,	a noun,	<i>Disagreement, mutual anger.</i>
Dis-cour-AGE,	a verb,	<i>To dishearten.</i>
En-cour-AGE,	a verb,	<i>To animate, to incite.</i>
Re-cord,	a verb,	<i>To register, to cause to be remembered.</i>
UN-DIS-cord-ING,	an adjective,	<i>Not disagreeing.</i>
UN-RE-cord-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not recorded.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
Ac-cord	ant	ingly	ance			ing, ed, s	To agree.
Con-cord	ant	antly	ance			ing, ed, s	Agreement.
			ancy				
			at				
Dis-cord	ant	antly	ance				Disagreement.
	ful						
Dis-cour-AGE			ment	er		ing, ed, s	To dishearten.
En-cour-AGE			ment	er		ing, ed, s	To animate.
Re-cord			ation	er	d	ing, ed, s	To cause to remember.
UN-dis-cord-ING							Harmonious.
UN-re-cord-ED							Not recorded.

EXERCISE 19. ♣

1st. Latin word *credo*, *creditum*—to believe, to trust. Modifications: *ac-credit*, *con-credit*, *dis-credit*, *in-credi-ble*, *mis-cre-ant*, *re-cre-ant*, *un-credi-ble*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
Ac-credit,	a verb,	To procure credit, or honor to.
Con-credit,	a verb,	To interest.
Dis-credit,	a noun,	Ignominy, reproach.
In-credi-BLE,	an adjective,	Not to be credited.
Mis-cre-ANT,	a noun,	A vile wretch, an infidel.
Re-cre-ANT,	an adjective,	Cowardly, false.
Un-credi-BLE,	an adjective,	Not to be credited.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
Ac-credit			ation			ing, ed, s	To procure credit.
Con-credit						ing, ed, s	To interest.
Dis-credit	able					ing, ed, s	Deprive of credit.

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
IN-credi-BLE	ly	ibility				<i>Not to be credited.</i>
	ulous	ulity				
MIS-cre-ANT		ancy				<i>Unbeliever.</i>
RE-cre-ANT						<i>Cowardly, false.</i>
UN-credi-BLE	itable	tableness				<i>Not credited.</i>
	ted					

EXERCISE 20.

1st. Latin word *creo*, *creatum*—to create. Modifications: *in-creat-e*, *mis-creat-e*, *pro-creat-e*, *re-creat-e*, *un-creat-e*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
IN-creat-E,	an adjective,	<i>Not created.</i>
MIS-creat-E,	an adjective,	<i>Formed unnaturally.</i>
PRO-creat-E,	a verb,	<i>To generate, to produce.</i>
RE-creat-E,	a verb,	<i>To create anew.</i>
UN-creat-E,	a verb,	<i>To deprive of existence, to annihilate.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
IN-creat-E	ed					<i>Not created.</i>
MIS-creat-E	ed					<i>Deformed.</i>
PRO-creat-E	ant	ion			ing, ed, s	
	tive	tiveness or				
RE-creat-E	ive	tion			ing, ed, s	<i>To create anew, to refresh.</i>
UN-creat-E	ed				ing, ed, s	

EXERCISE 21.

1st. Latin word *cresco*, *cretum*—to grow. Modifications: *ac-cresc-ent*, *con-cret-e*, *de-creas-e*, *ex-cresc-ent*, *in-crease*, *super-cresc-ence*, *un-in-creas-able*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AC-cresc-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Growing to.</i>
CON-cret-E,	a verb,	<i>To coalesce into one mass.</i>
DE-creas-E,	a verb,	<i>To grow less.</i>
EX-cresc-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Growing out of.</i>
IN-creas-E,	a verb,	<i>To make, or grow greater.</i>
SUPER-cresc-ENCE,	a noun,	<i>That which grows on another.</i>
UN-IN-creas-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be increased.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i>		<i>BEING.</i>	<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
AC-cresc-ENT	etive	etion		<i>Growing to.</i>
CON-cret-E	ive ly	ion	ing, ed, s	<i>To form by concretion.</i>
		ment		
		scence		
DE-creas-E		tion	ing, ed, s	<i>To diminish.</i>
		ment		
EX-cresc-ENT		ence		<i>Growing out of.</i>
IN-creas-E	ful	ment	ing, ed, s	<i>To advance, to grow.</i>
SUPER-cresc-ENCE				<i>Growing on another.</i>
UN-IN-creas-ABLE				<i>Cannot be increased.</i>

EXERCISE 22.

1st. Latin word cubo, cumbo—to lie down. Modifications : ac-cub-ation, con-cub-ine, de-cub-ation, dis-cubit-ory, in-cub-ation, in-cumb-ent, pro-cumb-ent, re-cumb, suc-cumb, super-in-cumb-ent.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AC-cub-ATION,	a noun,	<i>A lying, or reclining.</i>
CON-cub-INE,	a noun,	<i>An unmarried female cohabiter.</i>
DE-cub-ATION,	a noun,	<i>The act of lying down.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
DIS-cub-IT-ARY,	an adjective,	<i>Leaning, inclining.</i>
IN-cub-ATION,	a noun,	<i>Sitting on eggs to hatch.</i>
IN-cumb-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Lying upon.</i>
PRO-cumb-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Lying down.</i>
RE-cumb,	a verb,	<i>To lean.</i>
SUC-cumb,	a verb,	<i>To yield.</i>
SUPER-IN-cumb-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Lying on something.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
AC-cub-ATION	umbent		umbency		<i>Lying or reclining.</i>
CON-cub-INE			age		<i>A female cohabiter, being unmarried.</i>
DE-cub-ATION	umbent		umbence		<i>Act of lying down.</i>
			umbiture		
DIS-cub-IT-ORY			umbency		<i>Leaning, inclining.</i>
IN-cub-ATION			iture		<i>Sitting on eggs.</i>
			us		
IN-cumb-ENT			cy		<i>Lying upon.</i>
PRO-cumb-ENT					<i>Lying down.</i>
RE-cumb	ent		ubation		<i>To lie, or lean.</i>
			ency		
SUC-cumb				ing, ed, s	<i>To yield.</i>
SUPER-IN-cumb-ENT					<i>Lying on something.</i>

EXERCISE 23.

1st. Latin word cura—care. Modifications: ac-cura-cy, in-ac-curate, in-cura-ble, in-se-cure, pro-ctor, pro-cure, re-cure, un-se-cur-ing.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AC-cura-CY,	a noun,	<i>Exactness, nicety.</i>
IN-AC-cura-TE,	an adjective,	<i>Not exact, or correct.</i>
IN-cura-BLE,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be cured.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
IN-SE-CUR-E,	an adjective,	<i>Not safe, exposed to danger.</i>
PRO-CTOR,	a noun,	<i>A manager for another.</i>
PRO-CUR-E,	a verb,	<i>To obtain, bring about.</i>
RE-CUR-E,	a verb,	<i>To recover.</i>
UN-RE-CUR-ING,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be cured.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>		<i>Verbs.</i>	
		Abstract.	Personal. Subst.		
AO-cura-CY	ate	ately	ateness		<i>Correctness.</i>
IN-AO-cura-TE		ly	cy		<i>Not exact.</i>
IN-cura-BLE		ly	ility ness		<i>Cannot be cured.</i>
IN-se-cur-E		ly	ity.		<i>Not safe.</i>
PRO-ctor	ical		age ship		<i>A manager for another.</i>
PRO-cur-E	able		ation	ator	ing, ed, s
	atorial		atorship	er	<i>To obtain.</i>
	atory		ment	ess	
RE-cur-E	less				ing, ed, s
UN-re-cur-ING					<i>To heal again.</i> <i>That cannot be cured.</i>

EXERCISE 24.

1st. Latin word *curo, cursum*—to run. Modifications: *con-cours-e, con-cur, de-curr-ent, dis-cours-e, dis-curs-ion, ex-curs-ion, in-con-curr-ing, in-cur, inter-cur, oo-cur, pre-curs-e, re-cours-e, re-cur, suc-cor, trans-cur, un-curr-ent.*

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CON-COURS-E,	a noun,	<i>A meeting, assembly of people.</i>
CON-CUR,	a verb,	<i>To meet in one point, to agree.</i>
DE-CURR-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Running downwards.</i>
DIS-COURS-E,	a noun,	<i>A speech, treatise.</i>
DIS-CURS-ION,	a noun,	<i>A running about.</i>
EX-CURS-ION,	a noun,	<i>An expedition, ramble.</i>
IN-CON-CURR-ING,	an adjective,	<i>Not concurring.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
IN-cur,	a verb,	<i>To run into, to become liable to.</i>
INTER-cur,	a verb,	<i>To intervene.</i>
OC-cur,	a verb,	<i>To come into the mind.</i>
PRE-curs-E,	a noun,	<i>The act of running before.</i>
RE-cours-E,	a noun,	<i>Return, application as for help.</i>
RE-cur,	a verb,	<i>Return to mind.</i>
SUC-cor,	a verb,	<i>To assist, relieve.</i>
TRANS-cur,	a verb,	<i>To run to and fro.</i>
UN-curr-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Not current.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
CON-cours-E						<i>An assembly.</i>
CON-cur	rent	rently	rence		ing, ed, s	<i>To meet in one point.</i>
DE-curr-ENT			sion			<i>Running downwards.</i>
DIS-cours-E	ive		ing	er	ing, ed, s	<i>Speech, sermon.</i>
DIS-curs-ION	ive	ively	iveness	ist		<i>Rambling about.</i>
	ory					
EX-curs-ION	ive	ively	iveness			<i>Ramble, digression.</i>
IN-con-curr-ING						<i>Not concurring.</i>
IN-cur			sion		ing, ed, s	<i>Become liable to.</i>
INTER-cur	rent		rence		ing, ed, s	<i>Passage between, communication.</i>
			course			
OC-cur			rence		ing, ed, s	
			sion			
PRE-curs-E	ory			or		<i>Running before.</i>
RE-cours-E	ful					<i>Application, as for help.</i>
RE-cur	rent		rency			<i>To return to mind.</i>
SUC-cor	less		sive	er	ing, ed, s	<i>To assist.</i>
TRANS-cur			sion			<i>To rove to and fro.</i>
UN-cur-RENT						<i>Not current.</i>

EXERCISE 25.

1st. Latin word dico, dicatum—to set apart, to devote. Modifications: ab-dicat-e, ad-dict, contra-in-dicat-e, de-dicat-e, de-pre-dicat-e, in-dicat-e, pre-dicat-e, sub-in-dicat-ion, un-de-dicat-ed.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AB-dicat-E,	a verb,	To give up, renounce.
AD-dict,	a verb,	To devote or dedicate.
CONTRA-IN-dicat-E,	a verb,	To point out a symptom, out of the usual order.
DE-dicat-E,	a verb,	To consecrate.
DE-PRE-dicat-E,	a verb,	To proclaim.
IN-dicat-E,	a verb,	To point out.
PRE-dicat-E,	a verb,	To affirm.
SUB-IN-dicat-ION,	a noun,	Indicating by signs.
UN-DE-dicat-ED,	an adjective,	Not dedicated.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i>		<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AB-dicat-E		cant	tion			ing, ed, s	To resign.
AD-dict			edness			ing, ed, s	To devote.
CONTRA-IN-dicat-E	cant		tion			ing, ed, s	To indicate in opposition. to the general tenor.
DE-dicat-E		tory	tion	tor		ing, ed, s	To consecrate.
DE-PRE-dicat-E						ing, ed, s	To proclaim.
IN-dicat-E	tive	tively	tion	tor		ing, ed, s	To show.
PRE-dicat-E	tory						
	ble		bility			ing, ed, s	To affirm.
	tory		tion				
SUB-IN-dicat-ION	mental		ment				Indicating by signs.
UN-DE-dicat-ED							Not dedicated.

EXERCISE 26.

1st. Latin word dico, dictum—to say, to tell. Modifications: contra-dict, e-dict, in-dict, in-dit-e, inter-dict, pre-dict, un-contra-dict-ed, un-pre-dict.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	Class of Words.	Signification.
CONTRA-dict,	a verb,	To oppose verbally.
E-dict,	a noun,	A command, law.
IN-dict,	a verb,	To charge with a crime.
IN-dit-e,	a verb,	To write, compose.
INTER-dict,	a verb,	To prohibit.
PRE-dict,	a verb,	To foretell.
UN-CONTRA-dict-ED,	an adjective,	Not contradicted.
UN-PRE-dict,	a verb,	To retract a prediction.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
CONTRA-dict	ional		ion	er		ing, ed, s	To assert the contrary.
	ious		iousness				
	ory	orily	oriness				
E-dict							A command.
IN-dict	able		ion	er		ing, ed, s	To accuse.
	ive		ment				
IN-dite				er		ing, ed, s	To compose.
INTER-dict	ive		ion			ing, ed, s	To forbid.
PRE-dict	ive		ion	or			To foretell.
UN-CONTRA-dict-ED							Not contradicted.
UN-PRE-dict						ing, ed, s	To retract a prediction.

EXERCISE 27.

1st. Latin word *do*, datum—to give. Modifications: ante-dat-e, con-dit-ion, de-dit-ion, de-per-dit, e-dit, fore-dat-e, im-per-di-ble, in-con-dit-e, in-con-dit-ion-al, in-e-dit-ed, mis-dat-e, mis-e-dit-ion, out-dat-e, over-dat-e, per-dit-ion, post-dat-e, pro-dit-ion, red-dit-ion, ren-d-er, sub-du-e, super-ad-d, sur-ad-dit-ion, sur-ren-d-er, un-con-dit-ion-al.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
ANTE-dat-E,	a verb,	<i>Dating before the real time.</i>
CON-dit-ION,	a noun,	<i>Quality, state, terms of contract.</i>
DE-dit-ION,	a noun,	<i>Giving up, surrender.</i>
DE-PER-dit,	a noun,	<i>Anything lost.</i>
E-dit,	a verb,	<i>To superintend the preparation of the contents of a book or newspaper.</i>
FORE-dat-E,	a verb,	<i>To date before the time.</i>
IM-PER-di-BLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not to be destroyed.</i>
IN-CON-dit-E,	an adjective,	<i>Irregular, rude.</i>
IN-CON-dit-ION-AL,	an adjective,	<i>Without any condition, absolute.</i>
IN-E-dit-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not prepared for publication.</i>
MIS-dat-E,	a verb,	<i>To date erroneously.</i>
MIS-E-dit-ION,	a noun,	<i>A spurious edition.</i>
OUT-dat-E,	a verb,	<i>To antiquate.</i>
OVER-dat-E,	a verb,	<i>To date beyond the proper period.</i>
PER-dit-ION,	a noun,	<i>Ruin, loss, eternal death.</i>
POST-dat-E,	a verb,	<i>To date after the real time.</i>
PRO-dit-ION,	a noun,	<i>Treachery.</i>
RED-dit-ION,	a noun,	<i>Restitution, returning.</i>
REN-d-ER,	a verb,	<i>To give back, or up.</i>
SUB-du-E,	a verb,	<i>To bring under.</i>
SUPER-AD-d,	a verb,	<i>To add over or above.</i>
SUR-AD-dit-ION,	a noun,	<i>Something added to the name.</i>
SUR-REN-d-ER,	a verb,	<i>To yield, give up.</i>
UN-CON-dit-ION-AL,	an adjective,	<i>Not limited, absolute.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.	ACTION.	Definitions.
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
ANTE-dat-E				ing, ed, s	<i>To date before the real time.</i>
CON-dit-ION	al	ally	ality	ing, ed, s	<i>Terms, state.</i>
DE-dit-ION					<i>A giving up.</i>
DE-PER-dit			ion		<i>Lost, destroyed.</i>
E-dit	orial		ion or ship	ing, ed, s	<i>Prepare for publication.</i>
FORE-dat-E				ing, ed, s	<i>To date before the time.</i>
IM-PER-di-BLE			ility		<i>Not to be destroyed.</i>
IN-CON-dit-E					<i>Irregular, rude.</i>

QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.	ACTION.	Definitions.
Adjectives. Adverbs.		Nouns.	Verbs.	
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
IN-CON-dit-ION-AL	ate			Not limited.
IN-E-dit-ED				Not prepared for publication.
MIS-dat-E			ing, ed, s	To date erroneously.
MIS-E-dit-ION				An erroneous edition.
OUT-dat-E			ing, ed, s	To antiquate.
OVER-dat-E			ing, ed, s	To date beyond.
PER-dit-ION				Ruin, loss.
POST-dat-E			ing, ed, s	To date after.
PRO-dit-ION	orious	:	OR	Treachery.
	ory			
RED-dit-ION	ive			Restitution.
REN-d-ER	ible	ition	ezvous ing, ed, s	To give back.
SUB-du-E	able	al	er ing, ed, s	
		ment		
SUPER-AD-d		ition	ing, ed, s	Add above.
SUB-AD-dit-ION				Something added to the name.
SUR-REN-d-ER		ry	ing, ed, s	
UN-CON-dit-ION-AL				Absolute.

EXERCISE 28.

1st. Latin word *duco, ductum*—to lead. Modifications: *ab-duc-e*, *ad-duc-e*, *circum-duct*, *con-duc-e*, *de-duc-e*, *de-duct-ion*, *e-duc-e*, *in-duc-e*, *intro-duc-e*, *ir-re-duc-ible*, *mis-con-duct*, *ob-duc-e*, *pro-duc-e*, *re-con-duct*, *re-duc-e*, *re-pro-duc-e*, *re-duc-e*, *sub-duc-e*, *sub-in-duc-e*, *super-in-duc-e*, *tra-duc-e*, *un-con-duc-ing*, *un-e-duc-ated*, *un-intro-duc-ed*, *un-pro-duc-tive*, *un-re-duc-ed*, *un-se-duc-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
AB-duc-E,	a verb,	To draw away.
AD-duc-E,	a verb,	To bring forward.
CIRCUM-duct,	a verb,	To contravene, nullify.
CON-duc-E,	a verb,	To lead or tend.
DE-duc-E,	a verb,	To draw from.

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
DE-duct-ION,	a noun,	<i>Drawing apart.</i>
E-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To bring out.</i>
IN-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To lead, to prevail upon.</i>
INTRO-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To lead or bring in.</i>
IR-RE-duc-IBLE,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be reduced.</i>
MIS-CON-duct,	a noun,	<i>Bad behavior.</i>
OB-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To draw over.</i>
PRO-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To bring forth.</i>
RE-CON-duct,	a verb,	<i>To conduct again.</i>
RE-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To bring back, to diminish.</i>
RE-PRO-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To produce again.</i>
SE-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To draw aside.</i>
SUB-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To take away.</i>
SUB-IN-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To insinuate.</i>
SUPER-IN-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To bring in as an addition.</i>
TRA-duc-E,	a verb,	<i>To censure.</i>
UN-CON-duc-ING,	an adjective,	<i>Not leading to.</i>
UN-E-duc-ATED,	an adjective,	<i>Not educated.</i>
UN-INTRO-duc-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not introduced.</i>
UN-PRO-duc-TIVE,	an adjective,	<i>Not productive.</i>
UN-RE-duc-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not reduced.</i>
UN-SE-duc-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not seduced.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

[illegible]

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
E-duc-E			tion			ing, ed, s	To bring out.
	ational		ation	ator		ate, ing, ed, s	
IN-duc-E	ible		ment	er		ing, ed, s	To lead, persuade.
	tive	tively	tion	or		t, ing, ed, s	
INTRO-duc-E	tive		tion	er		ing, ed, s	To lead or bring in.
	tory			tor			
IR-RE-duc-IBLE							That cannot be reduced.
MIS-con-duct							Bad behavior.
OB-duc-E						ing, ed, s	To draw over.
PRO-duc-E			ment	er		ing, ed, s	To bring forth.
	ible		ibility				
			ibleness				
			t				
			tion				
	tive		tiveness				
RE-con-duct						ing, ed, s	To conduct again.
RE-duc-E			ment	er		ing, ed, s	To bring back.
	ible		ibleness				
	tive	tively	tion				
RE-PRO-duc-E			tion	er		ing, ed, s	To produce again.
SE-duc-E	ible		ment	er		ing, ed, s	To draw aside.
	tive		tion				
SUB-duc-E			tion			ing, ed, s	To take away.
SUB-IN-duc-E						ing, ed, s	To insinuate.
SUPER-IN-duc-E			tion			ing, ed, s	To bring in.
TRA-duc-E	ible		ment	er		ing, ed, s	To censure.
	ive		tion			t, ing, ed, s	
UN-con-duc-ING	ted						Not leading to.
UN-E-duc-ATED							Not educated.
UN-INTRO-duc-ED							Not introduced.
UN-PRO-duc-TIVE							Not productive.
UN-RE-duc-ED	ible		ibleness				Not reduced.
UN-SE-duc-ED							Not seduced.

EXERCISE 29.

1st. Latin word eo, itum—to go. Modifications: ad-*it*, circum-*amb-ient*, ex-*it*, ex-*it*-ical, im-per-*ish*-able, im-per-trans-*i*-bility, in-*it*-ial, in-

trans-*ient*, iss-*u-e*, ob-*it*, per-*ish*, preter-*it*, sed-*it-ion*, tran-*-e*, trans-*ient*, un-am-b-*it-ious*, un-per-*ish-able*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Ad- <i>it</i> ,	a noun,	<i>An entrance underground.</i>
CIRCUM-AM-B- <i>ient</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Surrounding.</i>
Ex- <i>it</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Departure.</i>
EX- <i>it-IAL</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Fatal, destructive to life.</i>
IM-PER- <i>ish-ABLE</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not liable to perish.</i>
IM-PER-TRANS- <i>i-BILITY</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Unpassableness.</i>
IN- <i>it-IAL</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Beginning.</i>
IN-TRANS- <i>ient</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not transient.</i>
ISS- <i>u-E</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To come out.</i>
OB- <i>it</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A funeral ceremony.</i>
PER- <i>ish</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To waste away.</i>
PRETER- <i>it</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Past.</i>
SED- <i>it-ION</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Tumult, insurrection.</i>
TRAN- <i>-E</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body.</i>
TRANS- <i>ient</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Passing, short.</i>
UN-AM-B- <i>it-IOUS</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Free from ambition.</i>
UN-PER- <i>ish-ABLE</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not perishable.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
Ad- <i>it</i>				<i>A passage underground.</i>
CIRCUM-AM-B- <i>ient</i>		cy		<i>Surrounding.</i>
Ex- <i>it</i>				<i>Going out.</i>
EX- <i>it-IAL</i>				<i>Destructive to life.</i>
IM-PER- <i>ish-ABLE</i>				<i>Not liable to perish.</i>
IM-PER-TRANS- <i>i-BILITY</i>				<i>Unpassableness.</i>
IN- <i>it-IAL</i>	atory	ly	ation	<i>Beginning.</i>
IN-TRANS- <i>ient</i>	itive	itively		<i>Not passing away.</i>
ISS- <i>u-E</i>	ed	less	ing	<i>To come out.</i>
OB- <i>it</i>		uary		<i>A funeral ceremony.</i>
PER- <i>ish</i>	able	ableness	ing, ed, s	<i>To waste away.</i>

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
PRETER- <i>it</i>			ion		<i>Past.</i>
SED- <i>it</i> -ION	ary		ness		
	ous	ously			<i>Insurrection.</i>
TRAN- <i>ce</i>	ed				<i>A state of insensibility.</i>
TRANS- <i>ient</i>		ly	ness,		
	itive		it		
			ition		
	itory		itoryness		
UN-AM-B- <i>it</i> -IOUS					<i>Free from ambition.</i>
UN-PER- <i>ish</i> -ABLE	ed				<i>Not destroyed.</i>

EXERCISE 80.

1st. Latin word *facio*, *factum*—to do, to make. Modifications: *af-fair*, *af-fect*, *co-ef-fic-acy*, *com-fit*, *de-fac-e*, *con-fect*, *counter-feit*, *de-feas-ance*, *de-feat*, *de-fect*, *de-fici-ent*, *dis-af-fect*, *dis-pro-fit*, *e-di-fy*, *ef-fac-e*, *ef-fect*, *ef-fic-acious*, *for-feit*, *im-per-fect*, *im-pro-fici-ence*, *im-pro-fit-able*, *in-suffici-ent*, *mis-af-fect*, *mis-fash-ion*, *of-fic-e*, *out-feat*, *out-fit*, *over-of-fic-e*, *per-fect*, *post-fact*, *pre-fect*, *preter-im-per-fect*, *preter-per-fect*, *pro-fect-ion*, *pro-fici-ent*, *pro-fit*, *re-fect*, *re-fit*, *suf-fic-e*, *sur-feit*, *un-af-fect-ed*, *un-be-fitt-ing*, *un-counter-feit*, *un-de-fac-ed*, *under-fact-ion*, *under-of-fic-er*, *un-fash-ion-able*, *un-feas-ible*, *un-feat-ured*, *un-fit*, *un-in-fect-ed*, *un-per-fect*, *un-pro-fici-ency*, *un-pro-fit-able*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
AF- <i>fair</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Business, concern.</i>
AF- <i>fect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To act upon.</i>
CO- <i>ef-fic-acy</i> ,	a noun,	<i>The power of two or more things acting together.</i>
COM- <i>fit</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A dry sweetmeat.</i>
CON- <i>fect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To make into sweetmeats.</i>
COUNTER- <i>feit</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To copy, to forge.</i>
DE- <i>fac-e</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To disfigure, destroy.</i>
DE- <i>feas-ance</i> ,	a noun,	<i>The act of annulling.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
DE-feat,	a verb,	To overthrow.
DE-fect,	a noun,	Fault, imperfection.
DE-fici-ENT,	an adjective,	Wanting, failing.
DIS-af-fect,	a verb,	To dislike, to disorder.
DIS-PRO-fit,	a noun,	Loss, damage.
E-DI-fy,	a verb,	To build, to improve.
EF-fac-E,	a verb,	To erase, to blot out.
EF-fect,	a noun,	That produced by a cause.
EF-fic-ACIOUS,	an adjective,	Production of effects.
FOR-feit,	a verb,	To lose by some offence.
IM-PER-fect,	an adjective,	Not perfect.
IM-PRO-fici-ENCE,	a noun,	Want of improvement.
IM-PRO-fit-ABLE,	an adjective,	Vain, not profitable.
IN-SUF-fici-ENT,	an adjective,	Not sufficient.
MIS-af-fect,	a verb,	To dislike.
MIS-fash-ION,	a verb,	To form wrong.
OF-fic-E,	a noun,	A public charge, duty.
OUT-feat,	a verb,	To surpass in action.
OUT-fit,	a noun,	Equipment for a voyage.
OVER-OF-fic-E,	a verb,	To lord by virtue of an office.
PER-fect,	an adjective,	Complete, finished.
POST-fact,	a noun,	A subsequent fact.
PRE-fect,	a noun,	A governor, commander.
PRETER-IM-PER-fect,	an adjective,	Action not perfectly passed.
PRETER-PER-fect,	an adjective,	Action perfectly passed.
PRO-fect-ION,	an adjective,	A going forward in doing.
PRO-fici-ENT,	a noun,	One who has made progress.
PRO-fit,	a noun,	Gain, advantage.
RE-fect,	a verb,	To make fresh, to refresh.
RE-fit,	a verb,	To repair.
SUF-fic-E,	a verb,	To supply, to be enough.
SUB-feit,	a verb,	To feed to excess.
UN-af-fect-ED,	an adjective,	Not affected, plain.
UN-BE-fit-ING,	an adjective,	Not becoming.
UN-COUNTER-feit,	an adjective,	Not counterfeited.
UN-DE-fac-ED,	an adjective,	Not deprived of its form.
UNDER-fact-ION,	a noun,	A subordinate faction.
UNDER-OF-fic-ER,	a noun,	A subordinate officer.
UN-fash-ION-ABLE,	an adjective,	Not fashionable.
UN-feas-IBLE,	an adjective,	That cannot be done, impracticable.
UN-feat-URED,	an adjective,	Deformed.

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
UN- <i>fit</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not fit, not qualified.</i>
UN-IN- <i>fect</i> -ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not infected.</i>
UN-PER- <i>fect</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not completed.</i>
UN-PRO- <i>fici</i> -ENCY,	a noun,	<i>Want of proficiency.</i>
UN-PRO- <i>fit</i> -ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not profitable.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AF- <i>fair</i>							<i>Business, concern.</i>
AF- <i>fect</i>	ed	edly	ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To act upon.</i>
	ing	ingly	ion	er			
	ionate	ionately	ionateness				
	ive						
	ioned						
CO-EF- <i>fic</i> -ACY	ient		ieney				<i>Acting together.</i>
COM- <i>fit</i>			ure			ing, ed	<i>Dry sweetmeats.</i>
CON- <i>fect</i>	ory		ion	er	ionary	ing, ed, s	<i>To preserve with sugar.</i>
COUNTER- <i>feit</i>		ly	ness	er			<i>To copy, to forge.</i>
DE- <i>fac</i> -E			ment	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To erase, disfigure.</i>
DE- <i>feas</i> -ANCE	ible						<i>Act of annulling.</i>
DE- <i>feat</i>						ing, ed, s	<i>To overthrow.</i>
DE- <i>fect</i>	ible		ibility				<i>Imperfection.</i>
	ous		ion				
	ive	ively	iveness				
DE- <i>fici</i> -ENT			cy				<i>Imperfect.</i>
			t				
DIS- <i>af</i> - <i>fect</i>	ed		edness			ing, ed, s	<i>To disorder.</i>
	ionate		ion				
DIS-PRO- <i>fit</i>							<i>Loss, damage.</i>
E-DI- <i>fy</i>	cant		cation	er	c	ing, ed, s	<i>To build, instruct.</i>
	catory	ingly	ing				
	cial						
EF- <i>fac</i> -E						ing, ed, s	<i>To destroy.</i>
EF- <i>fect</i>	ible			er	s	ing, ed, s	<i>A consequence.</i>
	ive	ively					
	ual	ually				uate, ing, ed, s	
EF- <i>fic</i> -ACIOUS		ly	y				<i>Powerful.</i>
	ient	iently	ieney				

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
FOR-feit	able	ure			ing, ed, s	<i>To lose by some offence.</i>
IM-PER-fect	ly	ion				<i>Not perfect.</i>
		ness				
IM-PRO-fici-ENCE						<i>Want of improvement.</i>
IM-PRO-fit-ABLE						<i>Not profitable.</i>
IN-SUF-fici-ENT	ly	ency				<i>Not sufficient.</i>
MIS-af-fect	ed				ing, ed, s	<i>To dislike.</i>
MIS-fash-ion					ing, ed, s	<i>To form wrong.</i>
OF-fice	ial	ially		er		<i>Duty, business.</i>
	ious	iously	iousness		iate, ing, ed, s	
OUT-feat						<i>To surpass in action.</i>
OUT-fit						<i>Equipment for a voyage.</i>
OVER-OF-fice						<i>To lord, etc.</i>
PER-fect	ional	ly	ion	er	ing, ed, s	<i>Finished.</i>
	ive	ively	ness	ionist	ionate, ing, ed, s	
POST-fact						<i>A subsequent fact.</i>
PRE-fect			ure			<i>A governor.</i>
PRETER-IM-PER-fect						<i>Not perfectly past.</i>
PRETER-PER-fect						<i>Absolutely past.</i>
PRO-fect-ION	itious					<i>Going forward.</i>
PRO-fici-ENT			cy			<i>One who improves.</i>
PRO-fit	able	ably	ableness			<i>Advantage, gain.</i>
	less					
RE-fect	ory		ion		ing, ed, s	<i>To refresh.</i>
RE-fit					ing, ed, s	<i>To repair.</i>
SUF-fic-E	ient	iently	ciency		ing, ed, s	<i>To be enough, equal to.</i>
SUR-feit			ing	er		<i>To eat to excess.</i>
UN-af-fect-ED	ing	ly				<i>Not affected.</i>
	ionate					
UN-BE-fitt-ING						<i>Not becoming.</i>
UN-COUNTER-feit						<i>Not counterfeited.</i>
UN-DE-fac-ED						<i>Not disfigured.</i>
UNDER-fact-ION						<i>A subordinate faction.</i>
UNDER-OF-fic-ER						<i>A subordinate officer.</i>
UN-fash-ION-ABLE						<i>Not fashionable.</i>
	ed	ably	ness			
UN-feas-IBLE						<i>Impracticable.</i>
UN-feat-URED						<i>Deformed.</i>
UN-fit	ting	ly	ness		ing, ed, s	<i>Not fit.</i>

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.	ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.	
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
UN-IN-fect-ED					<i>Not infected.</i>
UN-PER-fect	ed				<i>Not complete.</i>
UN-PRO-fici-ENCY					<i>Want of proficiency.</i>
UN-PRO-fit-ABLE	ed	ly	ness		<i>Not profitable.</i>

EXERCISE 31.

1st. Latin word *fero*—to *béar*, to *carry*, to *bring*. Modifications : *circum-fer-ence*, *con-fer*, *co-suf-fer-er*, *de-fer*, *dif-fer*, *in-dif-fer-ent*, *in-fer*, *in-fer-tile*, *in-suf-fer-able*, *inter-fer-e*, *mis-in-fer*, *of-fer*, *pre-fer*, *prof-fer*, *re-fer*, *suf-fer*, *trans-fer*, *un-fer-tile*, *un-in-dif-fer-ent*, *un-of-fer-ed*, *un-trans-fer-able*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	Class of Words.	Signification.
CIRCUM-fer-ENCE,	a noun,	<i>The line that bounds a circle.</i>
CON-fer,	a verb,	<i>To consult, to give.</i>
CO-SUF-fer-ER,	a noun,	<i>One who suffers with another.</i>
DE-fer,	a verb,	<i>To put off, delay.</i>
DIF-fer,	a verb,	<i>To bear from, disagree.</i>
IN-DIF-fer-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Unconcerned.</i>
IN-fer,	a verb,	<i>To drap, or declare.</i>
IN-fer-TILE,	an adjective,	<i>Unfruitful.</i>
IN-SUF-fer-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be suffered.</i>
INTER-fer-E,	a verb,	<i>To interpose, come in collision.</i>
MIS-IN-fer,	a verb,	<i>To draw a wrong inference.</i>
OF-fer,	a verb,	<i>To present, propose.</i>
PRE-fer,	a verb,	<i>To advance, to esteem more.</i>
PROF-fer,	a verb,	<i>To offer for acceptance.</i>
RE-fer,	a verb,	<i>To direct to another.</i>
SUF-fer,	a verb,	<i>To feel or bear.</i>
TRANS-fer,	a verb,	<i>To convey from one place to another.</i>
UN-fer-TILE,	an adjective,	<i>Not fertile.</i>
UN-IN-DIF-fer-ENT,	an adjective,	<i>Not indifferent.</i>
UN-OF-fer-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not offered.</i>
UN-TRANS-fer-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be transferred.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
CIRCUM-fer-ENCE	tial						<i>The measure round.</i>
CON-fer			ence	er		ing, ed, s	
CO-SUF-fer-ER			ring				
DE-fer	ent		ence	er		ing, ed, s	<i>One who suffers with.</i>
DIF-fer	ent	ently	ence			ing, ed, s	<i>To put off, to delay.</i>
	ential						<i>To disagree.</i>
IN-DIF-fer-ENT		ly	ence				<i>Unconcerned.</i>
IN-fer	able		ence			ing, ed, s	<i>To deduce, or draw.</i>
IN-fer-TILE			ity				<i>Unfruitful.</i>
IN-SUF-fer-ABLE		ly.					<i>That cannot be suffered.</i>
INTER-fer-E			ence			ing, ed, s	<i>To come in collision.</i>
MIS-IN-fer						ing, ed, s	<i>To draw a wrong inference.</i>
OF-fer	able		tory	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To present.</i>
			ture				
			ing				
PRE-fer	able	ably	ableness			ing, ed, s	<i>To esteem more.</i>
			ence	er			
			ment				
RE-fer	able		ence	ee		ing, ed, s	<i>To direct to another.</i>
	rible		ment	endary			
SUF-fer	able	ably	ance	er			<i>To bear.</i>
		ingly	ing				
TRANS-fer	able		ence			ing, ed, s	<i>To convey to another.</i>
UN-fer-TILE							<i>Not fertile.</i>
UN-IN-DIF-fer-ENT							<i>Not indifferent.</i>
UN-OFF-fer-ED							<i>Not offered.</i>
UN-TRANS-fer-ABLE							<i>Not transferable.</i>

EXERCISE 32.

1st. Latin word *fido*—to trust. Modifications: *con-fid-e*, *de-fy*, *dif-fid-e*, *en-feoff*, *in-feud-ation*, *in-fid-el*, *per-fid-y*, *un-con-fid-ence*, *un-de-fi-ed*, *un-faith-ful*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CON-fid-E,	a verb,	<i>To trust.</i>
DE-fy,	a verb,	<i>To dare, to brave.</i>
DIF-fid-E,	a verb,	<i>To distrust.</i>
EN-feoff,	a verb,	<i>To invest with possession.</i>
IN-feud-ATION,	a noun,	<i>The act of putting in possession.</i>
IN-fid-EL,	a noun,	<i>An unbeliever.</i>
PER-fid-Y,	a noun,	<i>Breach of faith.</i>
UN-con-fid-ENCE,	a noun,	<i>Want of confidence.</i>
UN-de-fi-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not set at defiance.</i>
UN-faith-FUL,	an adjective,	<i>Negligent of duty.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
CON-fid-E	ent	ently	ence ant	ing, ed, s	<i>To trust.</i>
	ential		er		
DE-fy	atory		ance er	ing, ed, s	<i>To dare.</i>
DIF-fid-E	ent	ently	ence	ing, ed, s	<i>To distrust.</i>
EN-feoff			ment		<i>To invest.</i>
IN-feud-ATION					<i>Putting in possession.</i>
IN-fid-EL			ity		<i>Unbeliever.</i>
PER-fid-Y	ious	iously	iousness		<i>Breach of faith.</i>
UN-con-fid-ENCE					<i>Want of confidence.</i>
UN-de-fi-ED					<i>Not set at defiance.</i>
UN-faith-FUL		ly	ness		<i>Treacherous.</i>

EXERCISE 33.

1st. Latin word *finis*—the end. Modifications: con-*fin*-e, de-*fin*-e, in-de-*fin*-ite, in-*fin*-ite, pre-*fin*-e, un-con-*fin*-able, un-de-*fin*-e, un-*fin*-ish-ed.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CON- <i>fin</i> -E,	a noun,	<i>A limit.</i>
DE- <i>fin</i> -E,	a verb,	<i>To explain, to determine.</i>
IN-de- <i>fin</i> -ITE,	an adjective,	<i>Not limited.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
IN- <i>fin</i> -ITE,	an adjective,	<i>Boundless.</i>
PRE- <i>fin</i> -E,	a verb,	<i>To limit beforehand.</i>
UN-CON- <i>fin</i> -ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>Unbounded.</i>
UN-DE- <i>fin</i> -ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not defined.</i>
UN- <i>fin</i> -ISH-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not finished.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	<i>QUALITY.</i> <i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i> <i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING.</i> <i>Nouns.</i>	<i>ACTION.</i> <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract. Personal. Subst.</i>		
CON- <i>fin</i> -E	able		ment er	ing, ed, s	<i>A limit.</i>
DE- <i>fin</i> -E	able		er	ing, ed, s	<i>To determine.</i>
	ite	itely	ition		
	itive	itively			
IN-DE- <i>fin</i> -ITE		ly	ness ude		<i>Not limited.</i>
IN- <i>fin</i> -ITE	itesimal	ly	ness ude		<i>Boundless.</i>
	ive		ty		
PRE- <i>fin</i> -E			ition		<i>To limit beforehand.</i>
UN-CON- <i>fin</i> -ABLE	ed	edly			<i>That cannot be confined.</i>
UN-DE- <i>fin</i> -ED	able				<i>Not defined.</i>
UN- <i>fin</i> -ISH-ED					<i>Not finished.</i>

EXERCISE 84.

1st. Latin word *firmus*—strong. Modifications: *af-firm*, *con-firm*, *dis-af-firm*, *in-firm*, *mis-af-firm*, *ob-firm*, *re-con-firm*, *un-con-firm*-ed, *un-firm*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AF- <i>firm</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To ratify, to declare positively.</i>
CON- <i>firm</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To make firm.</i>
DIS- <i>af-firm</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To contradict, to deny.</i>
IN- <i>firm</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Weak, feeble.</i>
MIS- <i>af-firm</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To state incorrectly.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>OB-firm,</i>	a verb,	<i>To resolve.</i>
<i>RE-con-firm,</i>	a verb,	<i>To confirm anew.</i>
<i>UN-con-firm-ED,</i>	an adjective,	<i>Not confirmed.</i>
<i>UN-firm,</i>	an adjective,	<i>Not firm.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i>		<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
<i>AF-firm</i>	able		ance			ing, ed, s	<i>To declare positively.</i>
	ative	atively	ation	er			
<i>CON-firm</i>	able		ation	ator		ing, ed, s	<i>To make firm.</i>
	atory	ingly	edness	er			
<i>DIS-af-firm</i>			ance			ing, ed, s	<i>To deny.</i>
<i>IN-firm</i>			ity		ary		<i>Weak, feeble.</i>
			ness				
<i>MIS-af-firm</i>						ing, ed, s	<i>To state incorrectly</i>
<i>OB-firm</i>						ing, ed, s	<i>To resolve.</i>
<i>RE-con-firm</i>						ing, ed, s	<i>To confirm anew.</i>
<i>UN-con-firm-ED</i>							<i>Not confirmed.</i>
<i>UN-firm</i>							<i>Not firm.</i>

EXERCISE 35.

1st. Latin word *forma*—a shape, a form. Modifications: *con-form*, *de-form*, *dif-form*, *dis-con-form-ity*, *ef-form*, *in-con-form-able*, *in-form*, *mis-form*, *mis-in-form*, *non-con-form-ing*, *out-form*, *per-form*, *re-form*, *trans-form*, *un-con-form*, *un-de-form-ed*, *un-form-ed*, *un-in-form-ed*, *un-per-form-ed*, *un-re-form-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>CON-form,</i>	a verb,	<i>To make like.</i>
<i>DE-form,</i>	a verb,	<i>To spoil the form.</i>
<i>DIF-form,</i>	an adjective,	<i>Not uniform, irregular.</i>
<i>DIS-con-form-ITY,</i>	a noun,	<i>Want of agreement.</i>
<i>EF-form,</i>	a verb,	<i>To fashion.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
IN-CON-form-ABLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not complying with fixed rules.</i>
IN-form,	a verb,	<i>To instruct, give intelligence.</i>
MIS-form,	a verb,	<i>To make an ill form.</i>
MIS-IN-form,	a verb,	<i>To give erroneous information.</i>
NON-CON-form-ING,	an adjective,	<i>Not joining the established church.</i>
OUT-form,	a noun,	<i>External appearance.</i>
PER-form,	a verb,	<i>To execute, to do.</i>
RE-form,	a verb,	<i>To form again.</i>
TRANS-form,	a verb,	<i>To change in form.</i>
UN-CON-form,	an adjective,	<i>Unlike, dissimilar.</i>
UN-DE-form-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not deformed.</i>
UN-form-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not moulded into regular shape.</i>
UN-IN-form-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not informed.</i>
UN-PER-form-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not performed.</i>
UN-RE-form-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not reformed, amended.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
CON-form	able	ably	ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To make like.</i>
			ity	ist			
DE-form	ed	edly	ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To spoil the form.</i>
			ity				
DIF-form			ity				<i>Not uniform.</i>
DIS-CON-form-ITY							<i>Want of agreement.</i>
EF-form			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To fashion.</i>
IN-CON-form-ABLE			ity				<i>Not conformable.</i>
IN-form	ative		ation	ant		ing, ed, s	<i>To instruct, to animate.</i>
	al		ality	er			
	ed		ity				
MIS-form						ing, ed, s	<i>To make an ill form.</i>
MIS-IN-form			ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To give erroneous information.</i>
NON-CON-form-ING			ity	ist			<i>Not joining, etc.</i>
OUT-form							<i>External appearance.</i>
PER-form	able		ance	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To do.</i>
RE-form			ation	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To form again.</i>
				ist		alize, ing, ed, s	

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
TRANS-form			ation			ing, ed, s	To change the form.
UN-con-form	able		ity				Unlike.
UN-de-form-ED							Not deformed.
UN-form-ED							Not in regular shape.
UN-in-form-ED							Not informed.
UN-per-form-ED							Not performed.
UN-re-form-ED	able						Not reformed.

EXERCISE 36.

1st. Latin word fortis—strong. Modifications: com-fort, de-force, dis-com-fort, ef-fort, en-force-e, per-force-e, re-com-fort, re-en-force-e, re-forti-fy, un-com-fort-able, un-force-ed, un-forti-fied.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
COM-fort,	a verb,	To strengthen, to cheer.
DE-force-e,	a verb,	To withhold by force.
DIS-com-fort,	a noun,	Uneasiness.
EF-fort,	a noun,	Exertion, struggle.
EN-force-e,	a verb,	To urge with energy.
PER-force-e,	an adverb,	By force.
RE-com-fort,	a verb,	To give new strength.
RE-en-force-e,	a verb,	To strengthen anew.
RE-forti-fy,	a verb,	To fortify anew.
UN-com-fort-ABLE,	an adjective,	Wanting comfort.
UN-force-ED,	an adjective,	Not forced.
UN-forti-ED,	an adjective,	Not fortified.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.	
COM-fort	able	ably	ableness	er	ing, ed, s	To strengthen.
	less			ness		
DE-force-e			ment	iant	ing, ed, s	Withhold by force.

QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
		Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.		
				Abstract.		
DIS-COM-fort	able		ableness		ing, ed, s	To grieve, sadden.
EF-fort						Exertion.
EN-forc-E		edly	ment	er	ing, ed, s	To strengthen.
PER-forc-E						By force.
RE-COM-fort	less				ing, ed, s	To give new strength.
RE-EN-forc-E			ment		ing, ed, s	To strengthen anew.
RE-forti-FY					ing, ed, s	To fortify anew.
UN-COM-fort-ABLE		ably	ableness			Not comfortable.
UN-forc-ED	ible					Not compelled.
UN-forti-FI-ED						Not fortified.

EXERCISE 37.

1st. Latin word *fundo*, *fusum*—to pour out, to melt, to cast. Modifications: *af-fus-e*, *circum-fus-e*, *con-found*, *con-fus-e*, *dis-fus-e*, *ef-fus-e*, *in-con-fus-ed*, *in-fus-e*, *inter-fus-ed*, *per-fus-e*, *pro-fus-e*, *re-found*, *re-fund*, *suf-fus-e*, *trans-fund*, *un-con-fus-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
AF-fus-E,	a verb,	To pour out.
CIRCUM-fus-E,	a verb,	To pour round.
CON-found,	a verb,	To mingle, perplex.
CON-fus-E,	a verb,	To mix, to disorder.
DIS-fus-E,	a verb,	To pour or spread abroad.
EF-fus-E,	a verb,	To pour out.
IN-CON-fus-ED,	an adjective,	Not confused.
IN-fus-E,	a verb,	To pour in.
INTER-fus-ED,	an adjective,	Scattered between.
PER-fus-E,	a verb,	To overspread.
PRO-fus-E,	an adjective,	Lavish, extravagant.
RE-found,	a verb,	To cast anew.
RE-fund,	a verb,	To pour back, to repay.
SUF-fus-E,	a verb,	To overspread.
TRANS-fund,	a verb,	To pour from one to another.
UN-CON-fus-ED,	an adjective,	Distinct, free from confusion.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AF-fus-E			ion			ing, ed, s	To pour upon.
CIRCUM-fus-E	ile		ion			ing, ed, s	To pour round.
CON-found	ed	edly	edness	er		ing, ed, s	To mingle, perplex.
CON-fus-E	ed	edly	edness			ing, ed, s	To mix, to disorder.
			ion				
DIF-fus-E	ed	edly	edness			ing, ed, s	To pour out.
	ive	ively	iveness				
		ly	ion	er			
EF-fus-E	ive		ion			ing, ed, s	To pour out.
IN-CON-fus-ED			ion				Not confused.
IN-fus-E	ible		ion	er		ing, ed, s	To pour in.
	ive						
INTER-fus-ED							Scattered between.
PER-fus-E						ing, ed, s	To overspread.
PRO-fus-E		ly	ness				Lavish.
			ion				
RE-found						ing, ed, s	To cast anew.
RE-fund				er		ing, ed, s	To pour back, to repay.
SUF-fus-E			ion			ing, ed, s	To overspread.
TRANS-fund	sible		sion			se, ing, ed, s	To pour from one to another.
UN-CON-fus-ED		ly					Not confused.

EXERCISE 38.

1st. Latin word genus—a kind. Modifications: con-gener, de-gener-ate, en-gender, in-gener-ate, out-gener-al, re-gener-ate, un-gener-ated, un-gener-ous, un-re-gener-ate.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
CON-gener,	a noun,	Of the same kind.
DE-gener-ATE,	a verb,	To decay in kind, or virtue.
EN-gender,	a verb,	To produce in kind.
IN-gener-ATE,	a verb,	To beget.

	Class of Words.	Signification.
OUT-gener-AL,	a verb,	To exceed in generalship.
RE-gener-ATE,	a verb,	To produce anew, to change the heart.
UN-gener-ATED,	an adjective,	Unbegotten.
UN-gener-OUS,	an adjective,	Not liberal.
UN-RE-gener-ATE,	an adjective,	Not renewed in heart.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
CON-gener	ous		ousness				Of the same kind.
	ial		iality				
	ital		acy				
DE-gener-ATE		ly	ation			ing, ed, s	To decay.
	ous	ously	acy				
EN-gender				er			To beget.
IN-gener-ATE	able					ing, ed, s	To produce.
OUT-gener-AL						ing, ed, s	To exceed in generalship.
RE-gener-ATE			ion			ing, ed, s	To produce anew, to change the heart.
			acy				
UN-gener-ATED	ive						Unbegotten.
UN-gener-OUS	ial						Not liberal.
UN-RE-gener-ATE			cy				Not renewed in heart.

EXERCISE 39.

1st. Latin word habeo, habitum—to have, to hold, to possess. Modifications: co-habit, dis-habit, ex-hibit, in-hab-ility, in-habit, in-hibit, prohibit, re-hab-ilitate, re-in-habit, un-habit-able, un-in-habit-ed.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	Class of Words.	Signification.
Co-habit,	a verb,	To live as husband and wife.
Dis-habit,	a verb,	To drive from a habitation.
Ex-hibit,	a verb,	To offer to view.
IN-hab-ILITY,	a noun,	Unskilfulness.
IN-habit,	a verb,	To dwell in.
IN-hibit,	a verb,	To restrain.

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>PRO-hibit</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To forbid.</i>
<i>RE-hab-ILITATE</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To restore to former rank.</i>
<i>RE-IN-habit</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To inhabit again.</i>
<i>UN-habit-ABLE</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be inhabited.</i>
<i>UN-IN-habit-ED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not inhabited.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			
			Abstract.	Personal. Subst.	Verbs.	
Co-habit			ation	ant	ing, ed, s	To dwell together.
DIS-habit					ing, ed, s	To drive from a habitation.
EX-hibit	ive	ively	ion	ioner	ing, ed, s	To show.
		ory		er		
IN-hab-ILITY						Unskilfulness.
IN-habit	able		ance	ant	ing, ed, s	To dwell in.
			ation	er		
PRO-hibit	ive		ion		ing, ed, s	To debar.
RE-hab-ILITATE			ion		ing, ed, s	To restore to former rank.
RE-IN-habit					ing, ed, s	To inhabit again.
UN-habit-ABLE						That cannot be inhabited.
UN-IN-habit-ED	able		ableness			Not inhabited.

EXERCISE 40.

1st. Latin word labor, lapsum—to slide, to fall. Modifications: *col-laps-e*, *de-laps-ed*, *e-laps-e*, *il-laps-e*, *inter-laps-e*, *preter-laps-ed*, *re-laps-e*, *sub-laps-arian*, *supra-laps-arian*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>COL-laps-E</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To fall together.</i>
<i>DE-laps-ED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Fallen down.</i>
<i>E-laps-E</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To glide away.</i>
<i>IL-laps-E</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Sliding in.</i>
<i>INTER-laps-E</i> ,	a noun,	<i>The time between two events.</i>
<i>PRETER-laps-ED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Gone by.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Re-laps-E,	a verb,	To slide, or fall back.
SUB-laps-ARIAN,	an adjective,	Done after the fall of man.
SUPRA-laps-ARIAN,	an adjective,	Before the fall of man.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
COL-laps-E	ed		ion			ing, ed, s	To fall together.
DE-laps-ED			ion				Fallen down.
E-laps-E						ing, ed, s	To glide away.
IL-laps-E	able		bility				A sliding in.
INTER-laps-E							Time between two events.
PRETER-laps-ED							Past, gone.
RE-laps-E				er		ing, ed, s	To fall back.
SUB-laps-ARIAN							After the fall of man.
SUPRA-laps-ARIAN							Before the fall.

EXERCISE 41.

1st. Latin word *latum*—to carry. Modifications: *ab-lat-ion*, *col-lat-e*, *cor-re-lat-e*, *de-lat-e*, *de-la-y*, *di-lat-ion*, *e-lat-e*, *il-lat-ion*, *ir-re-lat-ive*, *mis-re-lat-e*, *mis-trans-lat-e*, *ob-lat-e*, *ob-lat-ion*, *pre-lat-e*, *pro-lat-e*, *re-lat-e*, *sub-lat-ion*, *super-lat-ive*, *tra-lat-ion*, *trans-lat-e*, *un-pre-lat-ical*, *un-re-lat-ed*, *un-trans-lat-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AB-lat-ION,	a noun,	Taking away.
COL-lat-E,	a verb,	To lay together.
COR-re-lat-E,	a noun,	To stand in an opposite relation.
DE-lat-E,	a verb,	To carry, to accuse.
DE-la-Y,	a verb,	To hinder, to stop.
DI-lat-ION,	a noun,	Delay.
E-lat-E,	an adjective,	Puffed up.
IL-lat-ION,	a noun,	An inference.
IR-re-lat-IVE,	an adjective,	Not relative.

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
MIS-RE-lat-E,	a verb,	To relate inaccurately.
MIS-TRANS-lat-E,	a verb,	To translate incorrectly.
OB-lat-E,	an adjective,	Flattened at the poles.
OB-lat-ION,	a noun,	An offering.
PRE-lat-E,	a noun,	An ecclesiastic.
PRO-lat-E,	a verb,	To utter.
RE-lat-E,	a verb,	To tell, to narrate.
SUB-lat-ION,	a noun,	Taking away.
SUPER-lat-IVE,	an adjective,	Supreme.
TRA-lat-ION,	a noun,	Change in the use of a word.
TRANS-lat-E,	-a verb,	To remove from one place to another.
UN-PRE-lat-ICAL,	an adjective,	Unsuitable to a prelate.
UN-RE-lat-ED,	an adjective,	Not related.
UN-TRANS-lat-ED,	an adjective,	Not translated.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

QUALITY. MANNER.			BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
Adjectives. Adverbs.			Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AB-lat-ION	ive						<i>Taking away.</i>
COL-lat-E	ive		ion	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To compare.</i>
COR-RE-lat-E	ive						<i>In an opposite relation.</i>
DE-lat-E			ion	or		ing, ed, s	<i>To carry.</i>
DE-la-Y				er		ing, ed, s	<i>To put off.</i>
DI-lat-ION	ory	orily	oriness				<i>Delay.</i>
E-lat-E		edly	ion			ing, ed, s	<i>Puffed up.</i>
IL-lat-ION	ive	ively					<i>An inference.</i>
IR-RE-lat-IVE		ly					<i>Not relative.</i>
MIS-RE-lat-E			ion			ing, ed, s	<i>To relate falsely.</i>
MIS-TRANS-lat-E			ion			ing, ed, s	<i>To translate wrong.</i>
OB-lat-E							<i>Flattened at the poles.</i>
OB-lat-ION				er			<i>An offering.</i>
PRE-lat-E	ical	ically	cy				<i>An ecclesiastic of the high-</i>
			ship				<i>est order.</i>
			ion	ist			
			y				
PRO-lat-E	e		ion			ing, ed, s	<i>To utter.</i>
RE-lat-E	ive	ively	ion	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To tell.</i>
			ionship				

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
SUB-lat-ION						<i>Taking away.</i>
SUPER-lat-IVE	ly		ion			<i>Supreme.</i>
TRA-lat-ION	itious	itionally				<i>Change in the use of a word.</i>
TRANS-lat-E	itious		ion	or		<i>To render in another lan-</i>
	ory			ress		<i>guage.</i>
UN-PRE-lat-ICAL						<i>Unsuitable to a prelate.</i>
UN-RE-lat-ED	ive	ively				<i>Not related.</i>
UN-TRANS-lat-ED	able					<i>Not translated.</i>

EXERCISE 42.

1st. Latin word lego, legatum—to send, to bequeath. Modifications: al-leg-e, de-legat-e, fore-al-leg-e, mis-al-leg-e, re-legat-e.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
AL-leg-E,	a verb,	<i>To affirm, plead.</i>
DE-legat-E,	a verb,	<i>To send on an embassy.</i>
FORE-AL-leg-E,	a verb,	<i>To mention or cite before.</i>
MIS-AL-leg-E,	a verb,	<i>To cite erroneously.</i>
RE-legat-E,	a verb,	<i>To banish.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AL-leg-E	able		ation		ing, ed, s	<i>To affirm.</i>
DE-legat-E			ion		ing, ed, s	<i>To send on an embassy.</i>
FORE-AL-leg-E					ing, ed, s	<i>To cite before.</i>
MIS-AL-leg-E			ation		ing, ed, s	<i>To cite erroneously.</i>
RE-legat-E			ation		ing, ed, s	<i>To banish.</i>

EXERCISE 43.

1st. Latin word *lego*, *lectum*—to gather, to choose. Modifications: *col-leag-ue*, *col-lect*, *col-leg-e*, *dia-lect*, *di-lect-ion*, *di-lig-ent*, *ec-lect-ic*, *ec-log-ue*, *e-lect*, *e-leg-ant*, *e-lig-ible*, *il-leg-ible*, *intel-lect*, *mis-intel-lig-ence*, *neg-lect*, *pre-di-lect-ion*, *pre-e-lect*, *pre-lect*, *pro-leg-omena*, *re-col-lect*, *re-e-lect*, *se-lect*, *un-col-lect-ed*, *un-e-lect-ed*, *un-intel-lig-ent*, *un-lect-ured*, *un-less-oned*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>COL-leag-UE</i> ,	a noun,	<i>An associate in office.</i>
<i>COL-lect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To gather.</i>
<i>COL-leg-E</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A seminary of learning.</i>
<i>DIA-lect</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A peculiar form of speech.</i>
<i>DI-lect-ION</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Art of choosing or loving.</i>
<i>DI-lig-ENT</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Constant in application.</i>
<i>EC-lect-IC</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Choosing.</i>
<i>EC-log-UE</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A pastoral poem.</i>
<i>E-lect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To choose.</i>
<i>E-leg-ANT</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Pleasing, neat.</i>
<i>E-lig-IBLE</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Worthy of choice.</i>
<i>IL-leg-IBLE</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Indistinct, defaced.</i>
<i>INTEL-lect</i> ,	a noun,	<i>The understanding.</i>
<i>MIS-INTEL-lig-ENCE</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Wrong information.</i>
<i>NEG-lect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To omit by carelessness.</i>
<i>PRE-DI-lect-ION</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A liking beforehand.</i>
<i>PRE-E-lect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To choose beforehand.</i>
<i>PRE-lect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To read a lecture.</i>
<i>PRO-leg-OMENA</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Introductory remarks.</i>
<i>RE-COL-lect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To gather again, to recall.</i>
<i>RE-E-lect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To choose again.</i>
<i>SE-lect</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To choose in preference.</i>
<i>UN-COL-lect-ED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not collected.</i>
<i>UN-E-lect-ED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not elected.</i>
<i>UN-INTEL-lig-ENT</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not knowing.</i>
<i>UN-lect-URED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not taught by lecture.</i>
<i>UN-less-ONED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not taught.</i>

EXERCISE 44.

1st. Latin word *levis*—light. Modifications: *al-levi-ate*, *e-lev-ate*, *il-levi-able*, *ir-re-lev-ant*, *ir-re-liev-able*, *over-leav-en*, *re-lev-ant*, *re-liev-e*, *un-leav-ened*, *un-re-liev-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>Al-levi-ATE</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To make light.</i>
<i>E-lev-ATE</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To rouse up.</i>
<i>Il-levi-ADLE</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be levied or raised.</i>
<i>Ir-re-lev-ANT</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not to the purpose.</i>
<i>Ir-re-liev-ABLE</i> ,	an adjective	<i>Not admitting relief.</i>
<i>Over-leav-EN</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To leaven too much.</i>
<i>Re-lev-ANT</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Rendering aid, applicable.</i>
<i>Re-liev-E</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To ease of pain, to alleviate.</i>
<i>Un-leav-ENED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not leavened.</i>
<i>Un-re-liev-ED</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not relieved.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
<i>Al-levi-ATE</i>			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To make light.</i>
<i>E-lev-ATE</i>			ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To exalt.</i>
<i>Il-levi-ABLE</i>							<i>That cannot be raised.</i>
<i>Ir-re-lev-ANT</i>		ly	cy				<i>Not applicable.</i>
<i>Ir-re-liev-ABLE</i>							<i>Not admitting relief.</i>
<i>Over-leav-EN</i>						ing, ed, s	<i>Leavening too much.</i>
<i>Re-lev-ANT</i>			cy				<i>Applicable.</i>
<i>Re-liev-E</i>	able		f	er	o	ing, ed, s	<i>To ease of pain.</i>
<i>Un-leav-ENED</i>							<i>Not leavened.</i>
<i>Un-re-liev-ED</i>	able						<i>Not relieved.</i>

EXERCISE 45.

1st. Latin word *lex*, legis—a law. Modifications: *dis-loy-al*, *il-leg-al*, *il-leg-itimate*, *pre-ter-leg-al*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
DIS-loy-AL,	an adjective,	<i>Not true to allegiance or to the laws.</i>
IL-leg-AL,	an adjective,	<i>Contrary to law.</i>
IL-leg-IT-I-MATE,	an adjective,	<i>Unlawful, not born in wedlock.</i>
PRETER-leg-AL,	an adjective,	<i>Exceeding the limits of the law.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i>		<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
DIS-loy-AL		ly	ty				<i>Not loyal.</i>
IL-leg-AL		ly	ity				<i>Contrary to law.</i>
IL-leg-IT-I-MATE		ly	cy				<i>Unlawful.</i>
			ion				
PRETER-leg-AL							<i>Exceeding the limits of law.</i>

EXERCISE 46.

1st. Latin word libra—a balance. Modifications: de-liber-ate, in-de-liber-ate, un-de-liber-ated.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
DE-liber-ATE,	a verb,	<i>To weigh in the mind, to consider.</i>
IN-DE-liber-ATE,	an adjective,	<i>Without consideration.</i>
UN-DE-liber-ATED,	an adjective,	<i>Not carefully considered.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i>		<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
DE-liber-ATE	ive	ively	ness			ing, ed, s	<i>To consider.</i>
		ly					
IN-DE-liber-ATE							<i>Without deliberation.</i>
UNDE-liber-ATED							<i>Not carefully considered.</i>

EXERCISE 47.

1st. Latin word mitto, missum—to send. Modifications: ad-mit, com-mit, com-pro-mis-e, de-mis-e, di-mit, dis-com-miss-ion, dis-miss, e-mit, extra-miss-ion, fore-pro-mis-ed, im-mit, in-ad-miss-ible, in-a-miss-ible, inter-mit, intro-mit, ir-re-miss-ible, o-mit, per-mit, pre-mis-e, pre-sur-mis-e, pre-ter-mit, pro-mis-e, re-ad-mit, re-com-mit, re-mit, sub-com-mitt-ee, sub-mit, sur-mis-e, trans-mit, un-com-mitt-ed, un-inter-mitt-ed, un-pro-mis-ing, un-re-mitt-ing, un-sub-mitt-ing.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Ad-mit,	a verb,	<i>To send to, to give leave to enter.</i>
Com-mit,	a verb,	<i>To intrust, to send to prison, to per- petrate.</i>
COM-PRO-mis-E,	a noun,	<i>An agreement by concessions.</i>
DE-mis-E,	a noun,	<i>Decease, a grant by will.</i>
DI-mit,	a verb,	<i>To send away.</i>
DIS-COM-miss-ION,	a verb,	<i>To deprive of a commission.</i>
DIS-miss,	a verb,	<i>To send away.</i>
E-mit,	a verb,	<i>To send forth.</i>
EXTRA-miss-ION,	a noun,	<i>Sending outwards.</i>
FORE-PRO-mis-ED,	an adjective,	<i>To send, and to promise beforehand.</i>
IM-mit,	a verb,	<i>To send in.</i>
IN-AD-miss-IBLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not to be admitted.</i>
IN-A-miss-IBLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not to be lost.</i>
INTER-mit,	a verb,	<i>To cease for a time.</i>
INTRO-mit,	a verb,	<i>To send in.</i>
IR-RE-miss-IBLE,	an adjective,	<i>Not to be remitted.</i>
O-mit,	a verb,	<i>To leave out, to neglect.</i>
PER-mit,	a verb,	<i>To allow, to suffer.</i>
PRE-mis-E,	a verb,	<i>To explain previously.</i>
PRE-SUR-mis-E,	a noun,	<i>A surmise previously formed.</i>
PRETER-mit,	a verb,	<i>To pass by.</i>
PRO-mis-E,	a verb,	<i>To assure by a declaration.</i>
RE-AD-mit,	a verb,	<i>To let in again.</i>
RE-COM-mit,	a verb,	<i>To commit again.</i>
RE-mit,	a verb,	<i>To send back, to relax.</i>
SUB-COM-mitt-EE,	a noun,	<i>A subordinate committee.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
SUB-mit,	a verb,	<i>To put under, to yield.</i>
SUB-mis-E,	a verb,	<i>To suspect, to imagine.</i>
TRANS-mit,	a verb,	<i>To send from one to another.</i>
UN-COM-mitt-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Not committed.</i>
UN-INTER-mitt-ED,	an adjective,	<i>Continued.</i>
UN-PRO-mis-ING,	an adjective,	<i>Giving no promise of good.</i>
UN-RE-mitt-ING,	an adjective,	<i>Not abating.</i>
UN-SUB-mitt-ING,	an adjective,	<i>Not submitting.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
AD-mit	able		ance	er	ing, ed, s <i>To allow.</i>
	sible		sion		
COM-mit	ible		ment	ee	ing, ed, s <i>To intrust, etc.</i>
			eeship	er	
			saryship	sary	
	gional		sion	sariat	
			sure	sioner	ate, ing, ed, s
COM-PRO-mis-E					ing, ed, s <i>Agreement by concessions.</i>
					t, ing, ed, s
DE-mis-E			ion		ing, ed, s <i>Decease, grant by will.</i>
	sive				t, ing, ed, s
DI-mit	sory		sion		ing, ed, s <i>To send away.</i>
DIS-COM-miss-ION					ing, ed, s <i>To deprive of commission.</i>
DIS-miss	ive		ion		ing, ed, s <i>To send away.</i>
E-mit	sary		sion		ing, ed, s <i>To send forth.</i>
EXTRA-miss-ION					<i>Sending outwards.</i>
FORE-PRO-mis-ED					<i>Promised beforehand.</i>
IM-mit			sion		ing, ed, s <i>To send in.</i>
IN-AD-miss-IBLE					<i>Not to be admitted.</i>
IN-A-miss-IBLE					<i>Not to be lost.</i>
INTER-mit	sive	ingly	sion		ing, ed, s <i>To interrupt.</i>
	ent				
INTRO-mit			sion		ing, ed, s <i>To send in.</i>
IR-RE-miss-IBLE			ness		<i>Not to be remitted.</i>
O-mit	sive		sion		ing, ed, s <i>To pass by.</i>
			ance		

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
PER-mit	sible		sion			ing, ed, s	To allow.
	sive	sively	tance		t		
PRE-mis-E			s		es	ing, ed, s	To explain previously.
PRE-SUR-mis-E							Surmise previously formed.
PRETER-mit			sion			ing, ed, s	To pass by.
PRO-mis-E	ory	orily		er		ing, ed, s	A declaration to do something.
RE-AD-mit			sion			ing, ed, s	To let in again.
			tance				
RE-COM-mit						ing, ed, s	To commit again.
RE-mit	sible		sion			ing, ed, s	To send back.
	sive	ly	ness				
			tance	ter			
SUB-COM-mitt-EE							A subordinate committee.
SUB-mit	sive	sively	siveness			ing, ed, s	To put under.
	s	ly	sion				
			ness	ter			
SUB-mis-E				er		ing, ed, s	To suspect.
TRANS-mit	sive		sion			ing, ed, s	To send from.
	tible		tal	ter			
UN-COM-mitt-ED							Not committed.
UN-INTER-mitt-ED							Continued.
UN-PRO-mis-ING							Giving no promise.
UN-RE-mitt-ING							Not abating.
UN-SUB-mitt-ING							Not yielding.

EXERCISE 48.

1st. Latin word *noceo*—to hurt. Modifications: *an-noy*, *in-noc-ent*, *ob-nox-ious*, *over-noise*, *un-ob-nox-ious*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
AN-noy,	a verb,	To molest, to vex.
IN-noc-ENT,	an adjective,	Harmless.
OB-nox-IOUS,	an adjective,	Exposed, liable to.
OVER-noise,	a verb,	To overpower with noise.
UN-OB-nox-IOUS,	an adjective,	Not exposed to harm.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AN-noy			ance			ing, ed, s	To molest.
IN-noc-ENT		ly	cy				Harmless.
	uous	uously	ousness				
	ious	iously					
OB-nox-IOUS			ness				Liable to harm.
OVER-nois-E						ing, ed, s	To overpower by noise.
UN-OB-nox-IOUS							Not exposed to harm.

EXERCISE 49.

1st. Latin word *ordo*, *ordinis*—order. Modifications: *co-ordin-ate*, *de-ordin-ation*, *dis-ord-er*, *extra-ordin-ary*, *fore-ordain*, *in-ordin-ate*, *in-sub-ordin-ation*, *mis-ord-er*, *pre-ordain*, *re-ordain*, *sub-ordin-ate*, *un-order-ly*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Co-ordin-ATE,	an adjective,	Holding the same rank.
DE-ordin-ATION,	a noun,	Disorder.
DIS-ord-ER,	a noun,	Want of order.
EXTRA-ordin-ARY,	an adjective,	Beyond ordinary.
FORE-ordain,	a verb,	To ordain beforehand.
IN-ordin-ATE,	an adjective,	Irregular, disorderly.
IN-SUB-ordin-ATION,	a noun,	State of disorder.
MIS-ord-ER,	a verb,	To order ill.
PRE-ordain,	a verb,	To appoint beforehand.
RE-ordain,	a verb,	To ordain again.
SUB-ordin-ATE,	an adjective,	Inferior in rank.
UN-ord-ERLY,	an adjective,	Not orderly.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract	Personal	Subst.		
Co-ordin-ATE	ly	ion				<i>Same rank.</i>
De-ordin-ATION						<i>Disorder.</i>
Dis-ord-ER	ed				ing, ed, s	<i>Want of order.</i>
	edly					
	inate					
	inately					
EXTRA-ordin-ARY	ly	ness				<i>Beyond ordinary.</i>
FOR-ordain		ation			ing, ed, s	<i>To ordain before.</i>
IN-ordin-ATE	ly	ness				<i>Irregular.</i>
		ion				
IN-SUB-ordin-ATION						<i>Inferior in rank.</i>
MIS-ord-ER	ly					<i>To order ill.</i>
PRE-ordain		ination			ing, ed, s	<i>To ordain beforehand.</i>
RE-ordain		ination			ing, ed, s	<i>To ordain again.</i>
SUB-ordin-ATE	ly	ation				<i>Inferior in rank.</i>
UN-ord-ERLY	inary					<i>Irregular.</i>

EXERCISE 50.

1st. Latin word *pendeo*—to hang. Modifications : *ap-pend*, *de-pend*, *im-pend*, *in-de-pend-ent*, *per-pen-di-cular*, *pro-pend*, *sus-pend*, *un-de-pend-ing*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>Ap-pend</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To hang, to add.</i>
<i>De-pend</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To hang from.</i>
<i>Im-pend</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To hang over.</i>
<i>IN-de-pend-ENT</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not relying on others.</i>
<i>PER-pen-DICULAR</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>A line falling on another at right angles.</i>
<i>Pro-pend</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To incline.</i>
<i>Sus-pend</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To hang, to delay.</i>
<i>UN-de-pend-ING</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Not dependent.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
<i>Ap-pend</i>	ant		age ance ency ix			ing, ed, s	<i>To hang, to add.</i>
<i>De-pend</i>	ant		ence	er		ing, ed, s	<i>To hang from.</i>
<i>Im-pend</i>	ent		ence			ing, ed, s	<i>To hang over.</i>
<i>IN-DE-pend-ENT</i>		ly	ence				
<i>PER-pen-DICULAR</i>		ly	ity				<i>A line falling on another at right angles.</i>
<i>Pro-pend</i>	se		ency seness sion			ing, ed, s	<i>To incline.</i>
<i>SUS-pend</i>	ive		sion	er	ers	ing, ed, s	<i>To hang.</i>
	sory.		se				
<i>UN-DE-pend-ING</i>							<i>Not dependent.</i>

EXERCISE 51.

1st. Latin word *pendo*, *pensum*—to weigh, to pay. Modifications: *com-pens-ate*, *dis-pend*, *dis-pens-e*, *ex-pend*, *in-dis-pens-able*, *per-pend*, *pre-pens-e*, *re-com-pens-e*, *un-dis-pens-ed*, *un-ex-pens-ive*, *un-pens-ion-ed*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>Com-pens-ATE,</i>	a verb,	<i>To give equal value.</i>
<i>Dis-pend,</i>	a verb,	<i>To lay out.</i>
<i>Dis-pens-E,</i>	a verb,	<i>To deal out.</i>
<i>Ex-pend,</i>	a verb,	<i>To disburse, to spend.</i>
<i>IN-DIS-pens-ABLE,</i>	an adjective,	<i>That cannot be dispensed with.</i>
<i>PER-pend,</i>	a verb,	<i>To weigh in the mind.</i>
<i>PRE-pens-E,</i>	a verb,	<i>To weigh or consider beforehand.</i>
<i>RE-COM-pens-E,</i>	a verb,	<i>To repay.</i>
<i>UN-DIS-pens-ED,</i>	an adjective,	<i>Not freed from obligation.</i>
<i>UN-EX-pens-IVE,</i>	an adjective,	<i>Not expensive.</i>
<i>UN-pens-ION-ED,</i>	an adjective,	<i>Not pensioned.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
COM-pens-ATE	ory		ion			ing, ed, s	<i>To give equal value.</i>
DIS-pend			ce			ing, ed, s	<i>To lay out.</i>
DIS-pens-E	able		ableness		ary	ing, ed, s	<i>To free from obligation.</i>
	ative	atively	ation	ator			
	atory			er			
EX-pend	ful	fully	iture			ing, ed, s	<i>To spend.</i>
	less		se				
	ive	ively	iveness				
IN-DIS-pens-IBLE		ly	ility				<i>Cannot be dispensed with.</i>
PER-pend			sion			ing, ed, s	<i>To consider.</i>
PRE-pens-E						ing, ed, s	<i>To weigh beforehand.</i>
RE-COM-pens-E						ing, ed, s	<i>To repay.</i>
UN-DIS-pos-ED							<i>Not disposed.</i>
UN-EX-pens-IVE							<i>Not expensive.</i>
UN-pens-IONED							<i>Not pensioned.</i>

SECTION VII.

A list of prefixes, derived from the Greek language, is given in section 1, part 2.

The modification of the idea represented by a Greek root, by the use of prefixes and suffixes, is made on the same principles as those represented by a Latin root, which are explained in the preceding section.

EXERCISE 1.

1st. Greek word ago, agagein—to lead. Modifications: an-agog-ics, ap-agog-ical, ep-act, par-agog-e, syn-agog-ue, syn-ax-is.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AN-agog-ICS,	a noun,	<i>Mysterious considerations.</i>
AP-agog-ICAL,	an adjective,	<i>Showing the absurdity of denying what is affirmed.</i>
EP-act,	a noun,	<i>Excess of the solar above the lunar month and year.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
PAR-agog-E,	a noun,	<i>Addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.</i>
SYN-agog-UE,	a noun,	<i>A Jewish place of worship.</i>
SYN-ax-IS,	a noun,	<i>A meeting, a congregation.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language: Only an-agog-ics and par-agog-ical are modified by adding the suffix *ical*, making the adjectives an-agog-ical and par-agog-ical.

EXERCISE 2.

1st. Greek word archè—beginning, sovereignty. Modifications: an-arch-y, ex-arch, syn-arch.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AN-arch-Y,	a noun,	<i>Want of government, disorder.</i>
EX-arch,	a noun,	<i>A viceroy.</i>
SYN-arch-Y,	a noun,	<i>Joint sovereignty.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
AN-arch-Y	ic		ism	ist			<i>Disorder.</i>
EX-arch	ical			h			<i>A viceroy.</i>
SYN-arch-Y			ate				<i>Joint sovereignty.</i>

EXERCISE 3.

1st. Greek word ballo—to throw. Modifications: amphi-bol-ogy, amphi-bol-ous, em-bol-us, hyper-bol-a, hyper-bol-e, para-ble, para-bol-a, pro-blem, sym-bol.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AMPHI-bol-OGY,	a noun,	<i>Discourse of uncertain meaning.</i>
AMPHI-bol-OUS,	an adjective,	<i>Tossed from one to another.</i>
EM-bol-US,	a noun,	<i>Inserted in another, as days, to produce regularity of time.</i>
HYPER-bol-A,	a noun,	<i>A section of a cone.</i>
HYPER-bol-E,	a noun,	<i>A rhetorical figure which represents things much greater than they really are.</i>
PARA-bl-E,	a noun,	<i>A similitude.</i>
PARA-bol-A,	a noun,	<i>One of the conic sections.</i>
PRO-blem,	a noun,	<i>A question for solution.</i>
SYM-bol,	a noun,	<i>A sign, representation.</i>

3d. Signification of these words when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. MANNER.	BEING.	ACTION.	
	<i>Adjectives. Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
AMPHI-bol-OGY		ical		<i>Uncertain discourse.</i>
AMPHI-bol-OUS		ly		<i>Uncertain, tossed from one to another.</i>
EM-bol-US		ism		<i>Insertion in something.</i>
HYPER-bol-A	ic			<i>A section of a cone.</i>
HYPER-bol-E	ical ically	ist	ize, ing, ed, s	<i>A rhetorical figure.</i>
PARA-bl-E	olical olically			<i>An allegory.</i>
PARA-bol-A	ic ically			<i>A section of a cone.</i>
PRO-blem	atical atically	atist	atize, ing, ed, s	<i>A question to be solved.</i>
SYM-bol	ical ically	ization	ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Emblem, type.</i>

EXERCISE 4.

1st. Greek word chronos—time. Modifications: ana-chron-ism, pro-chron-ism, syn-chron-al.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
ANA-chron-ISM,	a noun,	<i>An error in computing time.</i>
PRO-chron-ISM,	a noun,	<i>Dating an event before the real time.</i>
SYN-chron-AL,	an adjective,	<i>Happening at the same time.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>			ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ANA-chron-ISM	istic					<i>Error in time.</i>
PRO-chron-ISM						<i>Antedating.</i>
SYN-chron-AL	ous		ism		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>At the same time.</i>

EXERCISE 5.

1st. Greek word *chuo*—to pour. Modifications: *ec-chy-mosis*, *par-en-chy-ma*, *syn-chi-sis*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
EC- <i>chy</i> -MOSIS,	a noun,	<i>A livid spot in the skin, produced by a suffusion of blood.</i>
PAR-EN- <i>chy</i> -MA,	a noun,	<i>A soft, porous substance.</i>
SYN- <i>chi</i> -SIS,	a noun,	<i>A disease of the eye.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language: *par-en-chy-ma*; adjective, *par-en-chy-ma-tous*.

EXERCISE 6.

1st. Greek word *demos*—the people. Modifications: *en-dem-ic*, *epi-dem-ic*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
EN-dem-IC,	an adjective,	<i>Peculiar to a country.</i>
EPI-dem-IC,	a noun,	<i>Affecting great numbers.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language: *epi-dem-ic*; adjective, *epi-dem-ical*.

EXERCISE 7.

1st. Greek word deo—to bind. Modifications: ana-dem-e, a-syn-det-on, dia-dem.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
ANA-dem-e,	a noun,	<i>A chaplet, or crown of flowers.</i>
A-SYN-det-on,	a noun,	<i>A figure omitting the conjunctions.</i>
DIA-dem,	a noun,	<i>A crown, ensign of royalty.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language: dia-dem; adjective, dia-dem-ed.

EXERCISE 8.

1st. Greek word ergon—work. Modifications: en-erg-y, par-erg-y, syn-erg-istic.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
EN-erg-y,	a noun,	<i>Force, vigor.</i>
PAR-erg-y,	a noun,	<i>Something unimportant, trifle.</i>
SYN-erg-ISTIC,	an adjective,	<i>Coöperating.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i>		<i>BEING.</i>	<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
EN-erg-Y	etical	etically	izer	ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Force, vigor.</i>
PAR-erg-Y					<i>Trifle.</i>
SYN-erg-ISTIC					<i>Coöperating.</i>

EXERCISE 9.

1st. Greek word gaster—the stomach, the belly. Modifications: di-gastr-ic, hypo-gastr-ic.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
DI-gastr-IC,	an adjective,	<i>Having a double belly.</i>
HYPO-gastr-IC,	an adjective,	<i>In the lower part of the belly.</i>

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

EXERCISE 10.

1st. Greek word *haireo*—to take. Modifications: *ap-haere-sis*, *di-aere-sis*. The letter *h* is a breathing sometimes.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AP-haere-SIS,	a noun,	<i>Taking away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.</i>
DI-aere-SIS,	a noun,	<i>The mark ("") used to separate syllables.</i>

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

EXERCISE 11.

1st. Greek word *helios*—the sun. Modifications: *ap-helion*, *par-helion*, *peri-helion*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AP-helion,	a noun,	<i>Part of a planet's orbit, most remote from the sun.</i>
PAR-helion,	a noun,	<i>A mock sun.</i>
PERI-helion,	a noun,	<i>The part of an orbit nearest the sun.</i>

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

EXERCISE 12.

1st. Greek word *horos*—a bounding, a limit. Modifications: *a-or-ist*, *ap-hor-ism*, *di-or-ism*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
A-or-IST,	a noun,	<i>An indefinite tense of the Greek verb.</i>
AP-hor-ISM,	a noun,	<i>A short, pithy sentence.</i>
DI-or-ISM,	a noun,	<i>Definition, distinction.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	<i>QUALITY.</i> <i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i> <i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING.</i> <i>Nouns.</i>	<i>ACTION.</i> <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract. Personal. Subst.</i>		
A-or-IST					<i>A Greek tense.</i>
AP-hor-ISM	istical	istically	ist		<i>A short, pithy sentence.</i>
DI-or-ISM	istic	istically			<i>Definition.</i>

EXERCISE 13.

1st. Greek word kaio—to burn. Modifications: en-caust-ic, hypo-caust.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
EN-caust-IC,	an adjective,	<i>Burnt in, the art of enamelling.</i>
HYPO-caust,	a noun,	<i>A place for a stove under a bath or hot-house.</i>

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

EXERCISE 14.

1st. Greek word karpos—fruit, the wrist. Modifications: meta-carp-us, peri-carp.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
META-carp-US,	a noun,	<i>The part between the wrist and the fingers.</i>
PERI-carp,	a noun,	<i>The seed vessel of a plant.</i>

EXERCISE 15.

1st. Greek word *kopto*—to cut off, to strike. Modifications: *apocope*, *syncope*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>APOCOP-E</i> ,	a noun,	<i>The omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.</i>
<i>SYNCOPE</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Contraction of a word, a fainting fit.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
<i>APOCOP-E</i>					<i>Omission of last letter.</i>
<i>SYNCOPE</i>			ist	ate, ing, ed, s ize, ing, ed, s	<i>A contraction.</i>

EXERCISE 16.

1st. Greek word *kuklos*—a circle. Modifications: *en-cycl-ical*, *en-cyclo-pædia*, *epi-cycl-e*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>EN-CYCL-ICAL</i> ,	an adjective,	<i>Circular.</i>
<i>EN-CYCLO-PÆDIA</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Circle of the sciences.</i>
<i>EPI-CYCL-E</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EN-cycl-ICAL							<i>Circular.</i>
EN-cyclo-PÆDIA	an			ist			<i>Circle of sciences.</i>
EPI-cycl-E							<i>A little circle, etc.</i>

EXERCISE 17.

1st. Greek word lepsis—a taking. Modifications: ana-lept-ic, cata-leps-y, epi-leps-y, meta-lept-ically, pro-leps-is.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
ANA-lept-IC,	an adjective,	<i>Restorative, strengthening.</i>
CATA-leps-Y,	a noun,	<i>A kind of apoplexy.</i>
EPI-leps-Y,	a noun,	<i>The falling sickness.</i>
META-lept-ICALLY,	an adverb,	<i>By transposition.</i>
PRO-leps-IS,	a noun,	<i>A figure in rhetoric, by which objections are anticipated.</i>

3d. Signification of such of these words as are modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY.	MANNER.	BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
EPI-leps-Y	tical						<i>Falling sickness.</i>
PRO-leps-IS	tical	tical					<i>A rhetorical figure.</i>

EXERCISE 18.

1st. Greek word logos—a word, a discourse, reason. Modifications: ana-log-y, apo-log-y, apo-log-ue, cata-log-ue, dia-log-ue, epi-log-ism, epi-log-ue, para-log-y, pro-log-ue, pro-syl-log-ism, syl-log-ism.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
ANA-log-Y,	a noun,	<i>Resemblance, proportion.</i>
APO-log-Y,	a noun,	<i>A defence, an excuse.</i>
APO-log-UE,	a noun,	<i>A fable.</i>

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CATA-log-UE,	a noun,	<i>A list.</i>
DIA-log-UE,	a noun,	<i>A conversation.</i>
EPI-log-ISM,	a noun,	<i>Computation.</i>
EPI-log-UE,	a noun,	<i>Poem or speech at the end of a play.</i>
PARA-log-Y,	a noun,	<i>False reasoning.</i>
PRO-log-UE,	a noun,	<i>Preface to a discourse.</i>
PRO-SYL-log-ISM,	a noun,	<i>Two or more syllogisms so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major of the minor.</i>
SYL-log-ISM,	a noun,	<i>A form of reasoning consisting of three propositions.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	<i>QUALITY. MANNER.</i>		<i>BEING.</i>			<i>ACTION.</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Personal.</i>	<i>Subst.</i>		
ANA-log-Y	ical	ically				ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Similarity,</i>
	ous	ously					
APO-log-Y	etical			ist		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>An excuse.</i>
APO-log-UE							<i>A fable.</i>
CATA-log-UE						ing, ed, s	<i>A list.</i>
DIA-log-UE	ical		ism	ist		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Conversation.</i>
	istical	istically					
EPI-log-ISM							<i>Computation.</i>
EPI-log-UE	istic					ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Speech at the end of a play.</i>
PARA-log-Y			ism				<i>False reasoning.</i>
PRO-log-UE,						ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Preface to a discourse.</i>
PRO-SYL-log-ISM							<i>Two or more syllogisms, etc.</i>
SYL-log-ISM	istical	istically				ize, ing, ed, s	<i>A form of reasoning.</i>
		ization	izer				

EXERCISE 19.

1st. Greek word *morphe*—shape. Modifications: *a-morph-ous*, *meta-morph-ose*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
A-morph-ous,	an adjective,	<i>Shapeless.</i>
META-morph-ose,	a verb,	<i>A change to different form.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	<i>QUALITY.</i> <i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i> <i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING.</i> <i>Nouns.</i>	<i>ACTION.</i> <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract. Personal. Subst.</i>		
A-morph-ous					<i>Shapeless.</i>
META-morph-ose			is er	ing, ed, s	<i>Change of form.</i>

EXERCISE 20.

1st. Greek word onoma—a name. Modifications: an-onym-ous, ant-onoma-sia, met-onym-y, par-onoma-sia, syn-onym-e.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
AN-onym-ous,	an adjective,	<i>Wanting a name.</i>
ANT-onoma-sia,	a noun,	<i>Use of the name of some office or dignity instead of the name of the person.</i>
MET-onym-y,	a noun,	<i>A rhetorical figure by which one word is put for another.</i>
PAR-onoma-sia,	a noun,	<i>A play upon words.</i>
SYN-onym-e,	a noun,	<i>A word having the same meaning as another.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	<i>QUALITY.</i> <i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>MANNER.</i> <i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>BEING.</i> <i>Nouns.</i>	<i>ACTION.</i> <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			<i>Abstract. Personal. Subst.</i>		
AN-onym-ous		ly			<i>Wanting a name.</i>
ANT-onoma-sia					<i>A use of a name, etc.</i>
MET-onym-y	ical	ically			<i>A rhetorical figure.</i>
PAR-onoma-sia	stical				<i>Play upon words.</i>
SYN-onym-e	al		y	ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Words of similar meaning.</i>
	ous	ously			

EXERCISE 21.

1st. Greek word *pathos*—feeling. Modifications: *anti-path-y*, *a-path-y*, *sym-path-y*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>ANTI-path-y</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A feeling against, aversion.</i>
<i>A-path-y</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Want of feeling.</i>
<i>SYM-path-y</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Fellow feeling.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
<i>ANTI-path-y</i>	etical				<i>Dislike.</i>
<i>A-path-y</i>	etical				<i>Want of feeling.</i>
<i>SYM-path-y</i>	etical	etically		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Fellow feeling.</i>

EXERCISE 22.

1st. Greek word *phonè*—a sound, the voice. Modifications: *anti-phon*, *epi-phon-ma*, *sym-phon-y*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>ANTI-phon</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Alternate chant, or singing.</i>
<i>EPI-phon-ma</i> ,	a noun,	<i>An exclamatory sentence.</i>
<i>SYM-phon-y</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Harmony of sounds.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
<i>ANTI-phon</i>	al				<i>Alternate chanting.</i>
<i>EPI-phon-ma</i>					<i>Exclamatory sentence.</i>
<i>SYM-phon-y</i>	ous			ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Harmony of sounds.</i>

EXERCISE 23.

1st. Greek word *phrasis*—a phrase. Modifications: *anti-phrasis*, *meta-phrasis*, *para-phrasis*, *peri-phrasis*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
ANTI- <i>phrasis</i> ,	a noun,	Use of words in an opposite sense to their meaning.
META- <i>phrasis</i> ,	a noun,	A verbal translation.
PARA- <i>phrasis</i> ,	a noun,	A free interpretation.
PERI- <i>phrasis</i> ,	a noun,	Circumlocution.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.			Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ANTI- <i>phrasis</i>	stical	stically					Opposite sense.
META- <i>phrasis</i>	tic	t					Verbal translation.
PARA- <i>phrasis</i>	tical	tically	t			ing, ed, s	Free interpretation.
PERI- <i>phrasis</i>	tical	tically					Circumlocution.

EXERCISE 24.

1st. Greek word *pipto*—to fall. Modifications: *a-ptot-e*, *a-sym-ptot-e*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
A- <i>ptot-e</i> ,	a noun,	A noun without cases.
A-SYM- <i>ptot-e</i> ,	a noun,	A line which continually approaches a curve without ever meeting it.

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

EXERCISE 25.

1st. Greek word *plasso*—to form, to mould. Modifications: *cata-plas-m*, *em-plas-ter*, *pro-plas-m*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CATA-plas-M,	a noun,	<i>A poultice.</i>
EM-plas-TER,	a verb,	<i>To cover with a plaster.</i>
PRO-plas-M,	a noun,	<i>A mould.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
		Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
CATA-plas-M				<i>A poultice.</i>
EM-plas-TER	ic		ing, ed, s	<i>To cover with a plaster.</i>
PRO-plas-M				<i>A mould.</i>

EXERCISE 26.

1st. Greek word rheo—to flow. Modifications : cata-r-rh, dia-r-rhœ-a.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
CATA-R-rh,	a noun,	<i>Disease in the head, flowing of the nose.</i>
DIA-R-rhœ-A,	a noun,	<i>A purging.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language : cata-r-rh ; adjective, cata-r-rh-al : dia-r-rhœa ; adjective, dia-r-rhœ-tic.

EXERCISE 27.

1st. Greek word sarx, sarkos—flesh. Modifications : ana-sarc-a, hyper-sarc-osis.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
ANA-sarc-A,	a noun,	<i>A kind of dropsy.</i>
HYPER-sarc-OSIS,	a noun,	<i>A growth of fungous flesh.</i>

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

EXERCISE 28.

1st. Greek word *strophe*—a turning. Modifications: *ana-strophe*, *anti-strophe*, *apo-strophe*, *cata-strophe*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
<i>ANA-strophe</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A figure by which the order of words is reversed.</i>
<i>ANTI-strophe</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Second stanza of an ode sung in parts.</i>
<i>APO-strophe</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Turning from persons present to address the absent.</i>
<i>CATA-strophe</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A final event, calamity.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

QUALITY. Adjectives.	MANNER. Adverbs.	BEING. Nouns.	ACTION. Verbs.	Definitions.
		Abstract Personal Subst.		
<i>ANA-strophe</i>				<i>A figure, etc.</i>
<i>ANTI-strophe</i>				<i>A second stanza.</i>
<i>APO-strophe</i>	io		ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Addressing the absent.</i>
<i>CATA-strophe</i>				<i>Calamity.</i>

EXERCISE 29.

1st. Greek word *teino*—to stretch. Modifications: *hypo-ten-use*, *peri-ton-eum*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
<i>HYPO-ten-USE</i> ,	a noun,	<i>The line which subtends a right angle.</i>
<i>PERI-ton-EUM</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A membrane covering the internal surface of the abdomen.</i>

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

EXERCISE 30.

1st. Greek word *theke*—a chest, a repository. Modifications: *apothecary*, *hypothecate*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>APOTHECARY</i> ,	a noun,	<i>One who compounds and sells medicines.</i>
<i>HYPOTHECATE</i> ,	a verb,	<i>To pawn, to pledge.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	Definitions.
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
<i>APOTHECARY</i>					<i>One who compounds medicines.</i>
<i>HYPOTHECATE</i>			ion	ing, ed, s	<i>To pledge.</i>

EXERCISE 31.

1st. Greek word *thesis*—a placing. Modifications: *antithesis*, *apothesis*, *hypothesis*, *parenthesis*, *synthesis*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
<i>ANTI-thesis</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Opposition of words or sentiments.</i>
<i>APOTHEsis</i> ,	a noun,	<i>Placing a fractured bone in the right position, a repository in the primitive churches.</i>
<i>HYPO-thesis</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A supposition.</i>
<i>PAR-EN-thesis</i> ,	a noun,	<i>A clause of a sentence.</i>
<i>SYN-thesis</i> ,	a noun,	<i>The act of putting together.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ANTI-thesis		tical					Contrast.
APO-thesis							Repository, etc.
HYPO-thesis	tical	tical					Supposition.
PAR-EN-thesis	tical	tical					Clause of a sentence.
SYN-thesis	tical	tical					Putting together.

The following exercises contain examples in which the Greek root has prefixes of Latin origin, or of both Latin and Greek origin:

EXERCISE 32.

1st. Greek word *bapto*—to dip, to plunge. Modifications: *ana-bapt-ist*, *cata-bapt-ist*, *re-bapt-ize*, *un-bapt-ized*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
ANA-bapt-IST,	a noun,	One who believes adults only should be baptized.
CATA-bapt-IST,	a noun,	One opposed to baptism.
RE-bapt-IZE,	a verb,	To baptize again.
UN-bapt-IZED,	an adjective,	Not baptized.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.			ACTION.	Definitions.
	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>			<i>Verbs.</i>	
			Abstract.	Personal.	Subst.		
ANA-bapt-IST	ical		ism	try		ize, ing, ed, s	One who holds to adult baptism.
CATA-bapt-IST							One opposed to baptism.
RE-bapt-IZE			ation	er		ing, ed, s	To baptize again.
UN-bapt-IZED							Not baptized.

EXERCISE 33.

1st. Greek word *basis*—the fact, the bottom, the foundation. Modifications: *de-base*, *em-base*, *sur-bas-a*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
DE-bas-E,	a verb,	To lower, to degrade.
EM-bas-E,	a verb,	To lower, to deprave.
SUR-bas-E,	a noun,	A moulding above the base.

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language:

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
DE-bas-E	.		ment	er	ing, ed, s To degrade.
EM-bas-E			ment		ing, ed, s To deprive.
SUR-bas-E		ed			Moulding above the base.

EXERCISE 34.

1st. Greek word *gē*—the earth. Modifications: apo-*gee*, peri-*gee*, un-*geo*-metrical.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
APO- <i>gee</i> ,	a noun,	Part of the orbit most remote from the earth.
PERI- <i>gee</i> ,	a noun,	Part of the orbit nearest the earth.
UN- <i>geo</i> -METRICAL,	an adjective,	Not according to the rules of geometry.

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

EXERCISE 35.

1st. Greek word *gramma*—a letter, a writing. Modifications: ana-*gram*, dia-*gram*, epi-*gram*, para-*gram*, pro-*gramm*-e, un-*gramma*-tical.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
ANA- <i>gram</i> ,	a noun,	Change of one word into another by transposing the letters.
DIA- <i>gram</i> ,	a noun,	A figure drawn for demonstration.

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
EPI-gram,	a noun,	<i>A short poem ending with a witty thought.</i>
PARA-gram,	a noun,	<i>A play upon words, a pun.</i>
PRO-gramm-e,	a noun,	<i>Bill of an entertainment.</i>
UN-gramma-TICAL,	an adjective,	<i>Not according to the rules of grammar.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. <i>Adjectives.</i>	MANNER. <i>Adverbs.</i>	BEING. <i>Nouns.</i>	ACTION. <i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
			Abstract. Personal. Subst.		
ANA-gram	atical	atically	atism	ize, ing, ed, s	<i>Change of a word, etc.</i>
DIA-gram					<i>A figure for demonstration.</i>
EPI-gram	atical		matist		<i>Short poem, etc.</i>
PARA-gram			matist		<i>A pun.</i>
PRO-gramm-e					<i>A bill of entertainment.</i>
UN-gramma-TICAL					<i>Not grammatical.</i>

EXERCISE 36.

1st. Greek word hodos—a way. Modifications: epis-od-e, ex-od-e, im-met-hod-ical, met-hod, peri-od, syn-od.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words :

	<i>Class of Words.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
EPIS-od-e,	a noun,	<i>A digression.</i>
EX-od-e,	a noun,	<i>Concluding part of a dramatic entertainment.</i>
IM-MET-hod-ICAL,	an adjective,	<i>Without method.</i>
MET-hod,	a noun,	<i>A regular order.</i>
PERI-od,	a noun,	<i>The time in which any thing is performed.</i>
SYN-od,	a noun,	<i>An ecclesiastical assembly.</i>

3d. Signification of these words, when modified as radicals in the English language :

	QUALITY. MANNER.		BEING.		ACTION.	Definitions.
	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Nouns.		Verbs.	
			Abstract.	Personal. Subst.		
EPIS-od-E	ical	ically				<i>A digression.</i>
EX-od-E			us			<i>Conclusion of a dramatic entertainment, departure.</i>
IM-MET-hod-ICAL		ly	ness			<i>Without method.</i>
MET-hod	ical	ically	ism	ist	ize, ing, ed, s	<i>A regular order.</i>
PERI-od	ical	ically				<i>A course of events.</i>
SYN-od	ical	ically				<i>An ecclesiastical assembly.</i>

EXERCISE 37.

1st. Greek word kentron—a point, the centre. Modifications: *ec-centr-ic*, *mis-centr-e*, *para-centr-ic*.

2d. Changes in the signification of the root, as represented by these words:

	Class of Words.	Signification.
EC-centr-IC,	a noun,	<i>Deviation from a centre.</i>
MIS-centr-E,	a verb,	<i>To place amiss.</i>
PARA-centr-IC,	an adjective,	<i>Deviating from a circular form.</i>

3d. Not modified as radicals in the English language.

PART III.

COMPOUND WORDS.

SECTION I.

A COMPOUND word is formed by writing two or more words together as one word; as, pen-man—penman; horse-man—horseman; all-saints-day.

The idea represented by the compound word is the combined signification of the two words. It is then modified by suffixes like words in the first and second parts.

Compound words may be divided into three classes: 1st. Those of Anglo-Saxon origin; 2d. Those of Latin origin; 3d. Those of Greek origin.

Compound words of Anglo-Saxon origin are formed by writing the words together, and will present no difficulties to the pupil. The following are examples:

EXERCISE 1.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Able,	<i>having strength</i> ;	bodied,	<i>having a body</i> ;	able-bodied,	<i>strong of body.</i>
Ale,	<i>a malt liquor</i> ;	house,	<i>a place of abode</i> ;	ale-house,	<i>house where ale is sold.</i>
Ale,	<i>a malt liquor</i> ;	brewer,	<i>one who brews</i> ;	ale-brewer,	<i>one who brews ales.</i>
Alms,	<i>that given to the poor</i> ;	basket,	<i>vessel of rushes</i> ;	alms-basket,	<i>one for receiving alms.</i>
Alms,	<i>that given to, etc.</i> ;	deed,	<i>an action</i> ;	alms-deed,	<i>act of charity.</i>
Alms,	<i>that given to, etc.</i> ;	giver,	<i>one who gives</i> ;	alms-giver,	<i>one who gives alms.</i>
Alms,	<i>that given to, etc.</i> ;	house,	<i>place of abode</i> ;	alms-house,	<i>house for the poor.</i>
Back,	<i>hinderpart</i> ;	bite,	<i>to give pain with the teeth</i> ;	back-bite,	<i>to speak ill of absent ones.</i>
Back,	<i>hinderpart</i> ;	bone,	<i>hard substance of the body</i> ;	back-bone,	<i>bone of the back.</i>

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Back,	<i>hinderpart ;</i>	door,	<i>house entrance ;</i>	back-door,	<i>door behind a house.</i>
Back,	<i>hinderpart ;</i>	ground,	<i>earth ;</i>	back-ground,	<i>ground behind.</i>
Back,	<i>hinderpart ;</i>	room,	<i>an apartment ;</i>	back-room,	<i>room behind.</i>

EXERCISE 2.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Ballad,	<i>a song ;</i>	maker,	<i>one who forms ;</i>	ballad-maker,	<i>the maker of songs.</i>
Ballad,	<i>a song ;</i>	monger,	<i>a dealer ;</i>	ballad-monger,	<i>seller of ballads.</i>
Ballad,	<i>a song ;</i>	singer,	<i>one who sings ;</i>	ballad-singer,	<i>one who sings songs.</i>
Ballad,	<i>a song ;</i>	writer,	<i>one who writes ;</i>	ballad-writer,	<i>one who writes songs.</i>
Bandy,	<i>to toss about ;</i>	leg,	<i>a limb of the body ;</i>	bandy-leg,	<i>crooked leg.</i>

EXERCISE 3.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	chamber,	<i>a room ;</i>	bed-chamber,	<i>a room for a bed.</i>
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	clothes,	<i>a covering ;</i>	bed-clothes,	<i>coverlets on a bed.</i>
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	fellow,	<i>a companion ;</i>	bed-fellow,	<i>one in the same bed with another.</i>
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	hangings,	<i>drapery ;</i>	bed-hangings,	<i>curtains of a bed.</i>
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	maker,	<i>one who arranges ;</i>	bed-maker,	<i>one who makes a bed.</i>
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	post,	<i>upright piece of wood ;</i>	bed-post,	<i>post at corner of bed.</i>
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	side,	<i>the long part of a thing ;</i>	bed-side,	<i>side of a bed.</i>
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	stead,	<i>frame ;</i>	bed-stead,	<i>frame of a bed.</i>
Bed,	<i>a couch ;</i>	time,	<i>measure of duration ;</i>	bed-time,	<i>time to go to bed.</i>

EXERCISE 4.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	flood,	<i>flow of water ;</i>	land-flood,	<i>an inundation.</i>
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	force,	<i>strength, vigor ;</i>	land-force,	<i>an army.</i>
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	holder,	<i>one who holds ;</i>	landholder,	<i>proprietor of land,</i>
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	jobber,	<i>one doing chance work ;</i>	land-jobber,	<i>one buying and selling land.</i>

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	lady,	<i>mistress ;</i>	land-lady,	<i>a lady leasing houses.</i>
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	locked,	<i>shut or fastened ;</i>	land-locked,	<i>inclosed by land.</i>
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	lord,	<i>ruler, master ;</i>	land-lord,	<i>master of an inn.</i>
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	mark,	<i>token or evidence ;</i>	land-mark,	<i>to designate bounds.</i>
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	tax,	<i>a charge ;</i>	land-tax,	<i>tax on land.</i>
Land,	<i>earth ;</i>	waiter,	<i>one who waits ;</i>	land-waiter,	<i>officer of the customs.</i>

EXERCISE 5.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Glass,	<i>a hard substance, transparent ;</i>	blower,	<i>one who swells by wind ;</i>	glass-blower,	<i>one who fashions glass.</i>
Glass,	<i>a hard substance, etc. ;</i>	furnace,	<i>a place for melting ;</i>	glass-furnace,	<i>a furnace for making glass.</i>
Glass,	<i>a hard substance, etc. ;</i>	grinder,	<i>makes smooth ;</i>	glass-grinder,	<i>one who polishes glass.</i>
Glass,	<i>a hard substance, etc. ;</i>	house,	<i>place of ;</i>	glass-house,	<i>where glass is made.</i>

Compound words of Anglo-Saxon origin are formed, as will be seen, by a simple union of the two words, and their signification is familiar to all pupils.

SECTION II.

Compound words of Latin origin are irregular in the manner of their formation ; the roots are often modified by the loss or addition of a letter. The following are examples :

EXERCISE 1.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Ambulare,	<i>to walk ;</i>	nox,	<i>night ;</i>	noct-ambulist,	<i>night-walker.</i>
Ambulare,	<i>to walk ;</i>	somnus,	<i>sleep ;</i>	somn-ambulist,	<i>to walk in sleep.</i>
Ambulare,	<i>to walk ;</i>	funis,	<i>a rope ;</i>	fun-ambulist,	<i>to walk a rope.</i>

EXERCISE 2.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Angulos,	space between two lines ;	tres,	three ;	tri-angle,	having three angles.
Angulos,	space between, etc. ;	quatuor,	four ;	quadr-angle,	having four angles.
Angulos,	space between, etc. ;	multus,	many ;	mult-angular,	having many angles.
Angulos,	space between, etc. ;	rectus,	right ;	rect-angular,	having right angles.
Anima,	the breath, the soul ;	ad-vertō,	to turn ;	anim-ad-vert,	to turn the mind to, to censure.
Anima,	the breath, the soul ;	pusillus,	little, mean ;	pusill-animous,	mean spirited.

EXERCISE 3.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Annus,	a year ;	bis,	twice ;	bi-ennial,	continuing two years.
Annus,	a year ;	decem,	ten ;	dec-ennial,	continuing ten years.
Annus,	a year ;	mille,	a thousand	mille-nary,	a thousand years.
Annus,	a year ;	tres,	three ;	tri-ennial,	continuing three years.
Annus,	a year ;	verto,	to turn ;	anni-versary,	returning with the year.
Bene,	well ;	dico,	to say ;	bene-diction,	a blessing.
Bene,	well ;	facio,	to do ;	bene-faction,	doing good.
Bene,	well ;	volō,	to will ;	benevolence,	disposition to do good.

EXERCISE 4.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Bis,	twice ;	caput,	a head ;	bi-cipital,	having two heads.
Bis,	twice ;	cornu,	a horn ;	bi-cornous,	having two horns.
Bis,	twice ;	dens,	a tooth ;	bi-dental,	having two teeth.
Bis,	twice ;	findo,	to cut ;	bi-fid,	divided into two.
Bis,	twice ;	forma,	a form ;	bi-formed,	having two forms.
Bis,	twice ;	frons,	front, forehead ;	bi-fronted,	having two fronts.
Bis,	twice ;	furca,	a fork ;	bi-furcated,	having two forks.
Bis,	twice ;	gamo,	to marry ;	bi-gamist,	having two wives.
Bis,	twice ;	nomen,	a name ;	bi-nomial,	having two parts.
Bis,	twice ;	pes,	a foot ;	bi-ped,	having two feet.
Bis,	twice ;	penna,	a wing ;	bi-pennate,	having two wings.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Bis,	<i>twice ;</i>	sectum,	<i>cut ;</i>	bi-sect,	<i>to divide in two equal parts.</i>
Bis,	<i>twice ;</i>	sex,	<i>six ;</i>	bi-sextile,	<i>leap year.</i>
Bis,	<i>twice ;</i>	valvae,	<i>leaves, folds ;</i>	bi-valve,	<i>having two valves.</i>

EXERCISE 5.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Caedo,	<i>to cut, kill ;</i>	homo,	<i>a man ;</i>	homi-cide,	<i>killing a man.</i>
Caedo,	<i>to kill ;</i>	frater,	<i>a brother ;</i>	fratri-cide,	<i>killing one's brother.</i>
Caedo,	<i>to kill ;</i>	mater,	<i>a mother ;</i>	matri-cide,	<i>killing one's mother.</i>
Caedo,	<i>to kill ;</i>	parens,	<i>a parent ;</i>	parri-cide,	<i>killing one's parent.</i>
Caedo,	<i>to kill ;</i>	rex,	<i>a king ;</i>	regi-cide,	<i>killing one's king.</i>
Caedo,	<i>to kill ;</i>	sui,	<i>of himself ;</i>	sui-cide,	<i>self-destruction.</i>
Caedo,	<i>to kill ;</i>	infans,	<i>an infant ;</i>	infanti-cide	<i>killing one's infant.</i>
Calo,	<i>to call ;</i>	nomen,	<i>a name ;</i>	nomen-clature,	<i>names in an art or science.</i>

EXERCISE 6.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Castra,	<i>a camp ;</i>	metor,		castra-metation,	<i>act of encamping.</i>
Cornu,	<i>a horn ;</i>	caper,	<i>a goat ;</i>	capri-corn,	<i>one of the signs of the zodiac.</i>
Cornu,	<i>a horn,</i>	unus,	<i>one ;</i>	uni-corn,	<i>having one horn.</i>
Deus,	<i>God ;</i>	forma,	<i>a form ;</i>	dei-form,	<i>god-like form.</i>
Deus,	<i>God ;</i>	do,	<i>to give ;</i>	deo-dand,	<i>forfeited to the king for pious uses.</i>

EXERCISE 7.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.
Dico dictum,	<i>to say ;</i>	bene,	<i>well ;</i>	bene-diction,	<i>a blessing.</i>
Dico dictum,	<i>to say ;</i>	malus,	<i>evil ;</i>	male-diction,	<i>a cursing.</i>
Dico dictum,	<i>to say ;</i>	jus,	<i>justice ;</i>	juri-dical,	<i>pertaining to the administration of justice.</i>
Dico dictum,	<i>to say ;</i>	vale,	<i>farewell ;</i>	vale-diction,	<i>bidding farewell.</i>
Dico dictum,	<i>to say ;</i>	verus,	<i>truth ;</i>	ver-dict,	<i>decision of a jury.</i>
Duco ductum,	<i>to lead ;</i>	caleo,	<i>to grow hot ;</i>	cali-duct,	<i>a pipe to convey heat.</i>
Duco ductum,	<i>to lead ;</i>	aqua,	<i>water ;</i>	aque-duct,	<i>artificial channel for water.</i>
Duco ductum,	<i>to lead ;</i>	manus,	<i>a hand ;</i>	manu-duct,	<i>guidance by the hand.</i>
Duco ductum,	<i>to lead ;</i>	ventus,	<i>wind ;</i>	venti-duct,	<i>passage for wind.</i>

EXERCISE 8.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	bene, <i>well</i> ;			bene-faction,	<i>doing good to another.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	lana, <i>wool</i> ;			lani-fice,	<i>woollen manufacture.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	magnus, <i>great</i> ;			magni-fy,	<i>to make great.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	malus, <i>evil</i> ;			male-faction,	<i>a crime, offence.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	manus, <i>the hand</i> ;			manu-facture,	<i>any thing made by art.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	mel, <i>honey</i> ;			melli-fication,	<i>act of making honey.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	mollis, <i>soft</i> ;			molli-fy,	<i>to soften.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	mors, <i>death</i> ;			morti-fy,	<i>to destroy vital functions.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	mundus, <i>clean</i> ;			mundi-fy,	<i>to make clean.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	munus, <i>a gift</i> ;			muni-ficent,	<i>liberal.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	nidus, <i>a nest</i> ;			nidi-fication,	<i>building nests.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	oleo, <i>to smell</i> ;			ol-factory,	<i>sense of smelling.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	omnis, <i>all</i> ;			omni-fic,	<i>all-creating.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	opus, <i>a work</i> ;			opi-ficer,	<i>one who performs work.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	os, <i>mouth</i> ;			ori-fice,	<i>make an opening.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	pax, <i>peace</i> ;			paci-fy,	<i>to appease.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	pateo, <i>to open</i> ;			pate-faction,	<i>act of opening.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	petros, <i>a stone</i> ;			petri-fy,	<i>change to stone.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	proles, <i>offspring</i> ;			proli-fic,	<i>producing young.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	ramus, <i>a branch</i> ;			rami-fy,	<i>shoot into branches.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	rectus, <i>right</i> ;			recti-fy,	<i>to make right.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	sacer, <i>sacred</i> ;			sacri-fice,	<i>to offer to God.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	satis, <i>sufficient</i> ;			satis-fy,	<i>to make content.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	stultus, <i>foolish</i> ;			stulti-fy,	<i>to make foolish.</i>
Facio factum, <i>to do</i> ;	testis, <i>a witness</i> ;			testi-fy,	<i>to bear witness.</i>

EXERCISE 9.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Fero, <i>to bear, carry, etc.</i> ;		circum, <i>around</i> ;		circum-ference,	<i>the measure round.</i>
Fero, <i>to bear, etc.</i> ;	culmus, <i>a stalk</i> ;			calmi-ferous,	<i>producing stalks.</i>
Fero, <i>to bear, etc.</i> ;	fruges, <i>fruit</i> ;			frugi-ferous,	<i>to bear fruit.</i>
Fero, <i>to bear, etc.</i> ;	glans, <i>an acorn</i> ;			glandi-ferous,	<i>bearing acorns.</i>
Fero, <i>to bear, etc.</i> ;	mel, <i>honey</i> ;			melli-ferous,	<i>producing honey.</i>
Fero, <i>to bear, etc.</i> ;	mors, <i>death</i> ;			morti-ferous,	<i>deadly, fatal.</i>

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Fero,	<i>to bear, etc.;</i>	odor,	<i>perfume ;</i>	odori-ferous,	<i>fragrant.</i>
Fero,	<i>to bear, etc.;</i>	somnus,	<i>sleep ;</i>	somni-ferous,	<i>causing sleep.</i>
Fero,	<i>to bear, etc.;</i>	aurum,	<i>gold ;</i>	auri-ferous,	<i>producing gold.</i>
Fero,	<i>to bear, etc.;</i>	argentum,	<i>silver ;</i>	argenti-ferous,	<i>producing silver.</i>

EXERCISE 10.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	bis,	<i>twice ;</i>	bi-form,	<i>having two forms.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	deus,	<i>God ;</i>	dei-form,	<i>of God-like form.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	malus,	<i>evil ;</i>	mal-formation,	<i>wrong formation.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	multus,	<i>many ;</i>	multi-form,	<i>having various forms.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	omnis,	<i>all ;</i>	omni-form,	<i>having every form.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	tres,	<i>three ;</i>	tri-form,	<i>triple form.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	unus,	<i>one ;</i>	uni-form,	<i>always the same form.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	crux,	<i>a cross ;</i>	cruci-form,	<i>having the form of a cross.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	ovum,	<i>an egg ;</i>	ovi-form,	<i>egg-shaped.</i>	
Forma, <i>shape, form;</i>	campanus,	<i>a bell ;</i>	campani-form,	<i>in the form of a ball.</i>	

EXERCISE 11.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Frango,	<i>to break ;</i>	navis,	<i>a ship ;</i>	nau-frage,	<i>shipwreck.</i>
Frango,	<i>to break ;</i>	saxum,	<i>rock ;</i>	saxi-frage,	<i>dissolves a stone, a plant.</i>
Gero,	<i>to bear ;</i>	bellum,	<i>war ;</i>	belli-gerent,	<i>a nation at war.</i>
Gero,	<i>to bear ;</i>	mos,	<i>manners ;</i>	mori-geration,	<i>obsequiousness.</i>
Gero,	<i>to bear ;</i>	vice,	<i>in the place of ;</i>	vice-gerent,	<i>having delegated powers.</i>
Gigno,	<i>to beget, to bring forth ;</i>	primus,	<i>first ;</i>	primi-genial,	<i>first born.</i>
Gigno,	<i>to beget, etc. ;</i>	unus,	<i>one ;</i>	uni-geniture,	<i>only begotten.</i>
Granum,	<i>a grain ;</i>	pomum,	<i>an apple ;</i>	pome-granate,	<i>a tropical fruit.</i>
Granum,	<i>a grain ;</i>	filum,	<i>a thread ;</i>	fili-gree,	<i>gold and silver work, like threads or grains.</i>
Insula,	<i>an island ;</i>	pene,	<i>almost ;</i>	pen-insula,	<i>land almost surrounded by water.</i>

EXERCISE 12.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Fero latum,	<i>to bring ;</i>	lex, legis,	<i>a law ;</i>	legis-late,	<i>to make laws.</i>
Latus,	<i>a side ;</i>	multus,	<i>many ;</i>	multi-lateral,	<i>many-sided.</i>
Latus,	<i>a side ;</i>	quatuor,	<i>four ;</i>	quadri-lateral,	<i>having four sides.</i>
Latus,	<i>a side ;</i>	septem,	<i>seven ;</i>	septi-lateral,	<i>having seven sides.</i>
Latus,	<i>a side ;</i>	tres,	<i>three ;</i>	tri-lateral,	<i>having three sides.</i>
Loquor,	<i>to speak ;</i>	magnus,	<i>great ;</i>	magni-loquence,	<i>lofty speaking.</i>
Loquor,	<i>to speak ;</i>	stultus,	<i>foolish ;</i>	stulti-loquy,	<i>foolish talk.</i>

EXERCISE 13.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Magnus,	<i>great ;</i>	anima,	<i>mind ;</i>	magn-animity,	<i>greatness of mind.</i>
Manus,	<i>the hand ;</i>	capio,	<i>to take ;</i>	man-cipate,	<i>to enslave.</i>
Manus,	<i>the hand ;</i>	capio,	<i>to take ;</i>	man-ciple,	<i>a steward.</i>
Manus,	<i>the hand ;</i>	opera,	<i>work ;</i>	man-cœuvre,	<i>a stratagem.</i>
Manus,	<i>the hand ;</i>	duco,	<i>to lead ;</i>	manu-duction,	<i>guidance by hand.</i>
Manus,	<i>the hand ;</i>	facio,	<i>to make ;</i>	manu-facture,	<i>to make by art.</i>
Manus,	<i>the hand ;</i>	mitto,	<i>to send ;</i>	manu-mit,	<i>to free.</i>
Manus,	<i>the hand ;</i>	scriptum,	<i>a writing ;</i>	manu-script,	<i>book written by hand.</i>
Mater,	<i>a mother ;</i>	caedo,	<i>to kill ;</i>	matri-cide,	<i>murder of a mother.</i>
Medius,	<i>middle ;</i>	terra,	<i>the earth ;</i>	Medi-terranean,	<i>encircled by land.</i>

EXERCISE 14.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Mille,	<i>a thousand ;</i>	annus,	<i>a year ;</i>	millen-nium,	<i>a thousand years.</i>
Mille,	<i>a thousand ;</i>	pes,	<i>a foot ;</i>	mille-ped,	<i>an insect.</i>
Multus,	<i>many ;</i>	angulus,	<i>an angle ;</i>	mult-angular,	<i>having many angles.</i>
Multus,	<i>many ;</i>	findo,	<i>to cut ;</i>	multi-fidious,	<i>many divisions.</i>
Multus,	<i>many ;</i>	forma,	<i>a form ;</i>	multi-form,	<i>having various forms.</i>
Multus,	<i>many ;</i>	latus,	<i>a side ;</i>	multi-lateral,	<i>many-sided.</i>
Multus,	<i>many ;</i>	linea,	<i>a line ;</i>	multi-lineal,	<i>having many lines.</i>
Multus,	<i>many ;</i>	nomen,	<i>a name ;</i>	multi-nomial,	<i>many names.</i>
Multus,	<i>many ;</i>	pario,	<i>to produce ;</i>	multi-parous,	<i>many at a birth.</i>

EXERCISE 15.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Omnis,	<i>all ;</i>	facio,	<i>to do ;</i>	omni-fic,	<i>all-creating.</i>
Omnis,	<i>all ;</i>	forma,	<i>shape ;</i>	omni-form,	<i>every shape.</i>
Omnis,	<i>all ;</i>	par,	<i>equal ;</i>	omni-parity,	<i>general equality.</i>
Omnis,	<i>all ;</i>	potens,	<i>powerful ;</i>	omni-potent,	<i>almighty.</i>
Omnis,	<i>all ;</i>	presens,	<i>present ;</i>	omni-present,	<i>everywhere present.</i>
Omnis,	<i>all ;</i>	scio,	<i>to know ;</i>	omni-scient,	<i>knowing all things.</i>
Omnis,	<i>all ;</i>	voro,	<i>to devour ;</i>	omni-vorous,	<i>all-devouring.</i>
Pes,	<i>a foot ;</i>	bis,	<i>twice ;</i>	bi-ped,	<i>an animal with two feet.</i>
Pes,	<i>a foot ;</i>	quatuor,	<i>four ;</i>	quadru-ped,	<i>having four feet.</i>
Pes,	<i>a foot ;</i>	sesqui,	<i>one half more ;</i>	sesqui-pedal,	<i>a foot and a half.</i>
Pes,	<i>a foot ;</i>	solus,	<i>alone ;</i>	solli-ped,	<i>not cloven-footed.</i>

EXERCISE 16.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Plico,	<i>to fold ;</i>	duo,	<i>two ;</i>	du-ple,	<i>double.</i>
Plico,	<i>to fold ;</i>	multus,	<i>many ;</i>	multi-ple,	<i>containing many times.</i>
Plico,	<i>to fold ;</i>	quatuor,	<i>four ;</i>	quad-ruple,	<i>four-fold.</i>
Plico,	<i>to fold ;</i>	quintus,	<i>five ;</i>	quin-tuple,	<i>five-fold.</i>
Plico,	<i>to fold ;</i>	sesqui,	<i>one half more ;</i>	sesqui-plicate,	<i>ratio of one and a half.</i>
Plico,	<i>to fold ;</i>	sex,	<i>six ;</i>	sex-tuple,	<i>six-fold.</i>

EXERCISE 17.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.
Potens,	<i>powerful ;</i>	plenus,	<i>full ;</i>	pleni-potent,	<i>having full power.</i>
Primus,	<i>first ;</i>	aevum,	<i>age ;</i>	prim-eval,	<i>original.</i>
Primus,	<i>first ;</i>	gigno,	<i>to produce ;</i>	primi-genial,	<i>first born.</i>
Primus,	<i>first ;</i>	ordior,	<i>to begin ;</i>	prim-ordial,	<i>existing from the beginning.</i>
Primus,	<i>first ;</i>	rosa,	<i>a rose ;</i>	prim-rose,	<i>a flower.</i>
Umbra,	<i>a shadow ;</i>	pene,	<i>almost ;</i>	pen-umbra,	<i>a partial shadow.</i>

EXERCISE 18.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Unus,	one ;	tres,	three ;	tri-nity,	union of three in one.
Unus,	one ;	tres,	three ;	tri-une,	three in one.
Unus,	one ;	cornu,	a horn ;	uni-corn,	animal with one horn.
Unus,	one ;	forma,	a form ;	uni-form,	always the same form.
Unus,	one ;	verto,	to turn ;	uni-verse,	turned into a whole.
Unus,	one ;	vox,	a voice ;	uni-vocal,	having one meaning only.

EXERCISE 19.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Vento,	to turn ;	annus,	a year ;	anni-versary,	returning with the year.
Vento,	to turn ;	tergum,	a back ;	tergi-versate,	to practice evasion.
Vicis,	a turn ;	ago,	to act ;	vice-agent,	to act for another.
Vicis,	a turn ;	gero,	to bear ;	vice-gerent,	one acting for another.
Vicis,	a turn ;	rex,	a king ;	vice-roy,	governs in place of a king.
Voro,	to devour ;	caro,	flesh ;	carni-vorous,	flesh eating.
Voro,	to devour ;	omnis,	all ;	omni-vorous,	all-devouring.

SECTION III.

Compound words are formed from Greek roots in the same manner as from Latin roots, and adopted in the English language :

EXERCISE 1.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Ago,	to lead ;	demos,	the people ;	dem-agogue,	leader of the populace.
Ago,	to lead ;	eis,	in ;	is-agogical,	introductory.
Ago,	to lead ;	pais,	a boy ;	ped-agogue,	a schoolmaster.
Ago,	to lead ;	stratos,	an army ;	strat-agem,	an artifice in war.
Aitia,	a cause ;	logos,	speech ;	eti-ology,	account of the causes of things.
Akros,	extreme ;	nux,	night ;	acro-nycal,	rising when the sun sets.
Akros,	extreme ;	speira,	wound on ;	acro-spire,	shoot from the end of seeds.
Akros,	extreme ;	stichos,	a row ;	acro-stic,	a poem in which the first letters of the lines make some name.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Anthropos,	a man ;	logos,	speech ;	anthrop-ology,	doctrine of the structure of the human body.
Anthropos,	a man ;	pathos,	feeling ;	anthropo-pathy,	the affections of man.
Anthropos,	a man ;	phago,	to eat ;	anthropo-phagi,	man-eaters.
Anthropos,	a man ;	lukos,	a wolf ;	lyc-anthropy,	a kind of madness.

EXERCISE 2.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	angelos,	angel ;	arch-angel,	an angel of the highest order.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	episkopos,	bishop ;	arch-bishop,	one who oversees other bishops.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	diaconos,	deacon ;	arch-deacon,	one who supplies the place of a bishop.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	pelagos,	a sea ;	archi-pelago,	the <i>Ægean</i> , or a sea abounding in islands.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	tekton,	a builder ;	archi-tect,	a professor of the art of building.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	typos,	type ;	arche-type,	the model, pattern.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	trabs (Lat.),	a beam ;	archi-trave,	part which rests on the capital of a pillar.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	aristos,	best ;	arist-archy,	a body of good men in power.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	gune,	a woman ;	gyn-archy,	female government.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	hepta,	seven ;	hept-archy,	a seven-fold government.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	hieros,	a priest ;	hier-arch,	the chief of a sacred order.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	monos,	alone ;	mon-arch,	a sovereign.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	oligos,	a few ;	olig-arch,	government of a few.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	pater,	a father ;	patri-arch,	head of a family or church.
Archos,	sovereignty ;	tetra,	fourth ;	tetr-arch,	Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

EXERCISE 3.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Argos,	lazy, idle ;	lethe,	death ;	leth-argy,	morbid drowsiness.
Aristos,	best ;	kratos,	government ;	aristo-crazy,	government by nobles.
Arithmos,	a number ;	logos,	a word ;	log-arithms,	a series of numbers.
Aster,	a star ;	labein,	to take ;	astro-labe,	an instrument to take the altitude of a star.
Aster,	a star ;	logos,	speech ;	astro-logy,	science of foretelling by the stars.
Aster,	a star ;	nomos,	a law ;	astro-nomy,	science of the heavenly bodies.
Atmos,	the air ;	sphaira,	a sphere ;	atmo-sphere,	the air encompassing the earth.

EXERCISE 4.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Baros,	<i>weight ;</i>	metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	baro-meter,	<i>to measure the weight of the air.</i>
Baros,	<i>weight ;</i>	tonos,	<i>a tone ;</i>	bary-tone,	<i>a grave, deep sound.</i>
Chier,	<i>the hand ;</i>	agra,	<i>the gout ;</i>	chir-agrical,	<i>gout in the hand.</i>
Chier,	<i>the hand ;</i>	grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	chiro-graphy,	<i>handwriting.</i>
Chier,	<i>the hand ;</i>	logos,	<i>speech ;</i>	chiro-logy,	<i>talking by manual signs.</i>
Chier,	<i>the hand ;</i>	manteia,	<i>divination ;</i>	chiro-mancy,	<i>to foretell by inspecting the hand.</i>
Chier,	<i>the hand ;</i>	ergon,	<i>a work ;</i>	chir-urgery,	<i>surgery.</i>
Chronos,	<i>time ;</i>	gramma,	<i>a letter ;</i>	chrono-gram,	<i>date expressed by numerals.</i>
Chronos,	<i>time ;</i>	grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	chrono-graphy,	<i>description of past time.</i>
Chronos,	<i>time ;</i>	logos,	<i>speech ;</i>	chrono-logy,	<i>science of computing dates.</i>
Chronos,	<i>time ;</i>	metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	chrono-meter,	<i>measure of time.</i>

EXERCISE 5.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Doxa,	<i>an opinion ;</i>	heteros,	<i>another ;</i>	hetero-dox,	<i>not the established opinion.</i>
Doxa,	<i>an opinion ;</i>	orthos,	<i>right ;</i>	ortho-dox,	<i>sound in religious opinions.</i>
Dus,	<i>evil ;</i>	krasis,	<i>a mixture ;</i>	dys-crazy,	<i>ill state of the humors.</i>
Dus,	<i>evil ;</i>	enteron,	<i>bowels ;</i>	dys-entery,	<i>looseness of bowels.</i>
Dus,	<i>evil ;</i>	pepto,	<i>to digest ;</i>	dys-pepsia,	<i>difficulty of digestion.</i>
Ergon,	<i>a work ;</i>	ge,	<i>the earth ;</i>	ge-orgia,	<i>relating to agriculture.</i>
Ergon,	<i>a work ;</i>	leitoe,	<i>public ;</i>	lit-urgy,	<i>form of prayers.</i>
Ergon,	<i>a work ;</i>	thauma,	<i>a wonder ;</i>	thaumat-urgy,	<i>performing wonders.</i>
Ergon,	<i>a work ;</i>	theos,	<i>god ;</i>	the-urgy,	<i>doing supernatural things.</i>

EXERCISE 6.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	charis,	<i>thanks ;</i>	eu-charist,	<i>giving thanks, sacrament of the Lord's supper.</i>
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	logos,	<i>speech ;</i>	eu-logy,	<i>praise.</i>
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	pathos,	<i>feeling ;</i>	eu-pathy,	<i>right feeling.</i>
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	krasis,	<i>temperature ;</i>	eu-crazy,	<i>good habit of body.</i>

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	phemi,	<i>to speak ;</i>	eu-phemism,	<i>a delicate way of saying what might offend.</i>
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	phone,	<i>voice ;</i>	eu-phony,	<i>agreeable sound.</i>
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	rhuthmos,	<i>rythm ;</i>	eu-rythmas,	<i>harmony.</i>
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	taxis,	<i>order ;</i>	eu-taxy,	<i>established order.</i>
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	thanatos,	<i>death ;</i>	eu-thanasia,	<i>easy death.</i>
Eu,	<i>well ;</i>	angello,	<i>to declare ;</i>	ev-angel,	<i>good tidings.</i>

EXERCISE 7.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Gē,	<i>the earth ;</i>	kentron,	<i>the centre ;</i>	geo-centrice,	<i>having the earth for its centre.</i>
Gē,	<i>the earth ;</i>	daio,	<i>to divide ;</i>	geo-detical,	<i>measuring surfaces.</i>
Gē,	<i>the earth ;</i>	grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	geo-graphy,	<i>description of the earth.</i>
Gē,	<i>the earth ;</i>	logos,	<i>a word ;</i>	geo-logy,	<i>science of the structure of the earth.</i>
Gē,	<i>the earth ;</i>	manteia,	<i>divination ;</i>	geo-mancy,	<i>divination by figures.</i>
Gē,	<i>the earth ;</i>	metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	geo-metry,	<i>science of measuring lines, surfaces, and solids.</i>
Gē,	<i>the earth ;</i>	ponos,	<i>labor ;</i>	geo-ponics,	<i>science of cultivating the earth.</i>

EXERCISE 8.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	autos,	<i>himself ;</i>	auto-graph,	<i>one's own handwriting.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	biblos,	<i>a book ;</i>	biblio-graphy,	<i>knowledge of books.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	bios,	<i>life ;</i>	bio-graphy,	<i>account of a life.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	brachus,	<i>short ;</i>	brachy-graphy,	<i>short-hand writing.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	kakos,	<i>bad ;</i>	coco-graphy,	<i>bad spelling.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	kalos,	<i>beautiful ;</i>	cali-graphy,	<i>beautiful writing.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	chalkos,	<i>brass ;</i>	chalcography,	<i>engraving on brass.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	chier,	<i>the hand ;</i>	chiro-graph,	<i>a writing.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	choros,	<i>a place ;</i>	choro-graphy,	<i>forming maps.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	chronos,	<i>time ;</i>	chrono-graphy,	<i>description of past time.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	kruptos,	<i>secret ;</i>	crypto-graphy,	<i>writing in secret characters.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	hagios,	<i>sacred ;</i>	hagio-graphy,	<i>sacred writings.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	hieros,	<i>sacred ;</i>	hierographia,	<i>pertaining to sacred writings.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	holos,	<i>the whole ;</i>	holo-graph,	<i>deed written by the grantor.</i>

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	hydro-graphy,	<i>art of measuring bodies of water.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	lithos,	<i>a stone ;</i>	litho-graphy,	<i>taking impressions on stone.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	orthos,	<i>right ;</i>	ortho-graphy,	<i>art of spelling.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	psuedos,	<i>false ;</i>	pseudo-graphy,	<i>false writing.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	skia,	<i>a shadow ;</i>	scia-graphy,	<i>art of sketching.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	stenos,	<i>narrow ;</i>	steno-graphy,	<i>short-hand writing.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	stereos,	<i>a plane ;</i>	stereo-graphy,	<i>delineation on a plane.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	tele,	<i>afar off ;</i>	tele-graph,	<i>means of conveying intelligence.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	topos,	<i>a place ;</i>	topo-graphy,	<i>description of a place.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	tupos,	<i>a type ;</i>	typo-graphy,	<i>art of printing.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	xulon,	<i>wood ;</i>	xylon-graphy,	<i>wood engraving.</i>
Grapho,	<i>to write ;</i>	zoon,	<i>an animal ;</i>	zoo-graphy,	<i>description of animals.</i>

EXERCISE 9.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Gramma,	<i>a writing ;</i>	chronos,	<i>time ;</i>	chrono-gram,	<i>a date in numerals.</i>
Gramma,	<i>a writing ;</i>	hieros,	<i>sacred ;</i>	hiero-gram,	<i>a sacred writing.</i>
Gramma,	<i>a writing ;</i>	monos,	<i>single ;</i>	mono-gram,	<i>character composed of two or more letters interwoven.</i>
Gramma,	<i>a writing ;</i>	para, al- lelon,	<i>near, one an- other ;</i>	par-allelo-gram,	<i>a quadrilateral figure.</i>
Hieros,	<i>sacred ;</i>	gluphos,	<i>carving ;</i>	hiero-glyphic,	<i>symbol characters or picture writing.</i>
Hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	aelos,	<i>a pipe ;</i>	hydra-ulics,	<i>science of the motion and force of fluids.</i>
Hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	kele,	<i>a tumor ;</i>	hydro-cele,	<i>a watery tumor.</i>
Hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	kephale,	<i>the head ;</i>	hydro-cephalus,	<i>dropsy in the head.</i>
Hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	gennao,	<i>to generate ;</i>	hydro-gen,	<i>a gas, an element of water.</i>
Hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	manteia,	<i>divination ;</i>	hydro-mancy,	<i>divination by water.</i>
Hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	meli,	<i>honey ;</i>	hydro-mel,	<i>honey and water.</i>
Hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	phobos,	<i>fear ;</i>	hydro-phobia,	<i>dread of water.</i>
Hudor,	<i>water ;</i>	statike,	<i>statics ;</i>	hydro-statics,	<i>science of the properties of fluids.</i>

EXERCISE 10.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Idios,	<i>peculiar ;</i>	pathos,	<i>feeling ;</i>	idio-pathy,	<i>peculiar affection.</i>
Idios,	<i>peculiar ;</i>	sun, krasis,	<i>with, mixture ;</i>	idio-syncrasy,	<i>peculiar temperament.</i>

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Kakos, <i>bad</i> ;	chumos, <i>humor</i> ;	caco-chymy, <i>bad state of the humors.</i>			
Kakos, <i>bad</i> ;	ethos, <i>a custom</i> ;	caco-ethos, <i>a bad custom.</i>			
Kakos, <i>bad</i> ;	grapho, <i>to write</i> ;	caco-graphy, <i>bad spelling.</i>			
Kakos, <i>bad</i> ;	phoneo, <i>a voice</i> ;	caco-phony, <i>bad sound of words.</i>			
Kosmos, <i>the world</i> ;	macro, <i>long</i> ;	macra-cosm, <i>the whole world.</i>			
Kosmos, <i>the world</i> ;	mega, <i>great</i> ;	mega-cosm, <i>the great world.</i>			
Kosmos, <i>the world</i> ;	mikros, <i>little</i> ;	micro-cosm, <i>a little world.</i>			
Kosmos, <i>the world</i> ;	tupos, <i>a type</i> ;	typo-cosmy, <i>representation of the world.</i>			

EXERCISE 11.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Kratos, <i>power</i> ;	aristos, <i>the best</i> ;	aristo-cracy, <i>government of the best.</i>			
Kratos, <i>power</i> ;	autos, <i>self</i> ;	auto-cracy, <i>unlimited power in one person.</i>			
Kratos, <i>power</i> ;	demas, <i>the people</i> ;	demo-cracy, <i>government of the people.</i>			
Kratos, <i>power</i> ;	gune, <i>a woman</i> ;	gynæ-cracy, <i>female government.</i>			
Kratos, <i>power</i> ;	ochlos, <i>the populace</i> ;	ochlo-cracy, <i>mob government.</i>			
Kratos, <i>power</i> ;	pan, <i>all</i> ;	pan-cratic, <i>excelling in all gymnastic exercises.</i>			
Kratos, <i>power</i> ;	stratos, <i>an army</i> ;	strato-cracy, <i>military government.</i>			
Kratos, <i>power</i> ;	theos, <i>God</i> ;	theo-cracy, <i>divine government.</i>			

EXERCISE 12.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	anthropos, <i>man</i> ;	anthropo-logy, <i>of the structure of the human body.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	aster, <i>a star</i> ;	astro-logy, <i>foretelling by the stars.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	battos, <i>a name of a king</i> ;	batto-logy, <i>needless repetition of words.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	concha, <i>a shell</i> ;	concho-logy, <i>science of shells.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	kranion, <i>a skull</i> ;	cranio-logy, <i>study of skulls and faculties of animals.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	deka, <i>ten</i> ;	deca-logue, <i>the ten commandments.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	daimon, <i>a spirit</i> ;	demono-logy, <i>a treatise on demons.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	doxa, <i>glory</i> ;	doxo-logy, <i>giving glory to God.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	entoma, <i>an insect</i> ;	entomo-logy, <i>history of insects.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	aitia, <i>the cause</i> ;	etio-logy, <i>the cause of a thing.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	etumon, <i>root</i> ;	etymo-logy, <i>derivation of words.</i>			
Logos, <i>word, discourse</i> ;	euche, <i>a prayer</i> ;	eucho-logy, <i>formulary of prayers.</i>			

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Logos, word, discourse;	eu,	well ;	eu-logy,	a panegyric.	
Logos, word, discourse;	genea,	descent ;	genea-logy,	history of one's descent.	
Logos, word, discourse;	ge,	earth ;	geo-logy,	science of the earth's structure.	
Logos, word, discourse;	homos,	like ;	homo-logy,	proportional to each other.	
Logos, word, discourse;	hora,	an hour ;	horo-logy,	instrument to indicate the hour.	
Logos, word, discourse;	ichthus,	a fish ;	ichthyo-logy,	science of fishes.	
Logos, word, discourse;	arithmos,	a number ;	log-arithma,	a series of numbers.	
Logos, word, discourse;	mache,	contest ;	logo-machy,	contest about words.	
Logos, word, discourse;	men,	a month ;	meno-logy,	register of months.	
Logos, word, discourse;	monos,	alone ;	mono-logue,	speech uttered by one alone.	
Logos, word, discourse;	mus,	a muscle ;	myo-logy,	description of the muscles.	
Logos, word, discourse;	neos,	new ;	neo-logy,	a system of new words.	
Logos, word, discourse;	nosos,	disease ;	noso-logy,	science of diseases.	
Logos, word, discourse;	on,	being ;	onto-logy,	science of being.	
Logos, word, discourse;	ornis,	a bird ;	ornith-ology,	science of birds.	
Logos, word, discourse;	orthos,	right ;	ortho-logy,	right description of things.	
Logos, word, discourse;	osteon,	a bone ;	osteo-logy,	description of the bones.	
Logos, word, discourse;	pathos,	a disease ;	patho-logy,	cause and nature of disease.	
Logos, word, discourse;	phileo,	to love ;	philo-logy,	love, or knowledge of lan- guages.	
Logos, word, discourse;	phren,	the mind ;	phreno-logy,	science of qualities of mind, traced from bumps of the head.	
Logos, word, discourse;	phusis,	nature ;	physio-logy,	of the functions of animals and plants.	
Logos, word, discourse;	polus,	much ;	poly-logy,	talkativeness.	
Logos, word, discourse;	psuche,	the soul ;	psycho-logy,	doctrine of the soul.	
Logos, word, discourse;	tautos,	the same ;	tauto-logy,	repetition of the same words.	
Logos, word, discourse;	theos,	God ;	theo-logy,	science of divine things.	
Logos, word, discourse;	zoon,	living ;	zoo-logy,	history of animals.	

EXERCISE 13.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	baros,	<i>weight ;</i>	baro-meter,	<i>an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	chronos,	<i>time ;</i>	chrono-meter,	<i>an instrument for measuring time.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	kuklos,	<i>a circle ;</i>	cyclo-metry,	<i>art of measuring circles.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	dia,	<i>through ;</i>	dia-meter,	<i>line through the centre of a circle.</i>

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	dis,	<i>twice ;</i>	di-meter,	<i>having two poetical metres.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	endios,	<i>serene ;</i>	endio-meter,	<i>to ascertain the purity of the air.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	ge,	<i>the earth ;</i>	geo-metry,	<i>science of the dimensions of lines, surfaces, and solids.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	hex,	<i>six ;</i>	hexa-meter,	<i>a verse of six metrical feet.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	hora,	<i>an hour ;</i>	horo-metry,	<i>art of measuring hours.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	hugros,	<i>moisture ;</i>	hygro-meter,	<i>for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	huper,	<i>above ;</i>	hyper-meter,	<i>greater than the standard.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	pente,	<i>five ;</i>	penta-meter,	<i>verse of five feet.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	peri,	<i>around ;</i>	peri-meter,	<i>sum of the lines bounding a figure.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	phos,	<i>light ;</i>	photo-meter,	<i>for measuring light.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	pur,	<i>fire ;</i>	pyro-meter,	<i>to measure heat.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	tetra,	<i>four ;</i>	tetra-meter,	<i>verse of four feet.</i>
Metron,	<i>a measure ;</i>	therme,	<i>heat ;</i>	thermo-meter,	<i>to measure heat.</i>

EXERCISE 14.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Misos,	<i>hatred ;</i>	anthropos,	<i>a man ;</i>	mis-anthrope,	<i>hater of mankind.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	akeomai,	<i>to heal ;</i>	pan-acea,	<i>a universal medicine.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	kratos,	<i>strength ;</i>	pan-cratic,	<i>excelling in gymnastics.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	kreas,	<i>flesh ;</i>	pan-creas,	<i>a gland below the stomach.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	dechomai,	<i>to receive ;</i>	pan-dect,	<i>whole of any science.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	demos,	<i>a people ;</i>	pan-demic,	<i>whole of a people.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	aguris,	<i>assembly ;</i>	pan-egyric,	<i>a laudatory speech.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	hoplon,	<i>armor ;</i>	pan-oply,	<i>complete armor.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	horama,	<i>a spectacle ;</i>	pan-orama,	<i>large painting.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	sophia,	<i>wisdom ;</i>	pan-sophy,	<i>universal wisdom.</i>
Pan,	<i>all ;</i>	mimos,	<i>a mimic ;</i>	panto-mime,	<i>representation in dumb show.</i>

EXERCISE 15.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Pater,	<i>a father ;</i>	caedo,	<i>to kill ;</i>	parri-cide,	<i>murderer of a father.</i>
Pater,	<i>a father ;</i>	arche,	<i>the chief ;</i>	patri-arch,	<i>head of a family.</i>
Pater,	<i>a father ;</i>	onoma,	<i>a name ;</i>	patro-nymic,	<i>name derived from a parent.</i>

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Phugo, <i>to eat</i> ;		oios, <i>to carry</i> ;		oiso-phagus, <i>the gullet.</i>	
Phugo, <i>to eat</i> ;		anthropos, <i>a man</i> ;		anthropo-phagi, <i>man-eaters.</i>	
Phugo, <i>to eat</i> ;		ophis, <i>a snake</i> ;		ophio-phagous, <i>snake-eaters.</i>	
Phugo, <i>to eat</i> ;		sarx, <i>flesh</i> ;		sarco-phagous, <i>a stone coffin.</i>	
Phugo, <i>to eat</i> ;		xeros, <i>dry</i> ;		xero-phagy, <i>eating dry food.</i>	

EXERCISE 16.

WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	WORD.	SIGNIFICATION.	COMPOUND.	SIGNIFICATION.
Phuo, <i>to produce</i> ;		neos, <i>new</i> ;		neo-phyte,	<i>a new convert.</i>
Phuton, <i>a plant</i> ;		zoon, <i>living crea-</i>		zoo-phyte,	<i>both animal and vegetable.</i>
			<i>tion ;</i>		
Skelos, <i>a leg</i> ;		isos, <i>equal</i> ;		iso-sceles,	<i>having two sides equal.</i>
Tapho, <i>a tomb</i> ;		kenos, <i>empty</i> ;		ceno-taph,	<i>monument for one buried else-</i>
					<i>where.</i>
Techne, <i>art</i> ;		puros, <i>fire</i> ;		pyro-technics,	<i>art of making fireworks.</i>
Trepo, <i>to turn</i> ;		helios, <i>the sun</i> ;		helio-trope,	<i>a plant which turns toward the</i>
					<i>sun.</i>

THE END.

